RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 75 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
31 Mar.	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA" ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA* ..	7,764
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Augt.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
29th Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
31st „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa,
31st „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi. and P. Gulf Ports.
1st April	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
xPenang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	8 April
Genoa Maru	6785	26 „	28 May
*Sado Maru	5898	30 „	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	24 „
Yamagata Maru	3807	28 „	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

AND

REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI,

SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building.
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Pss 24

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED—FELLOWS to do research in philosophy. Men with highest qualifications and knowledge of Sanskrit alone need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 15th May. Superintendent, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh.
A R2929

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Two to three hours' work by a graduate with ten years' business experience. Write, stating terms, Box No. 1304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2913

WEAVING MASTER served in various mills seeks SITUATION immediatly. Please write to Box No. 1310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2930

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER, who can invest to the extent of Rupees Five Lakhs in sound, profitable and well-established going concern; security for investment can be given. Refer to Box No. 1305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2916

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Readows St., Fort Bombay.

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE and SMALL GODOWNS, PUCCA BUILT, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Available from 1st April, 1926. Rents reasonable. Apply to:—J. M. PINTO, c/o The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Fort, Bombay.
C R2926

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, 2ND FLOOR of a well-ventilated House, at Chaupaty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
C R2919

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE AGED, childless, Gujrati Bania, widower, Pleader by profession, having a very decent income, desires to marry a suitable high caste Gujrati Hindu girl. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 1306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2922

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

DOCTOR ANSARI'S "DIQ-O-SILL-SHAFF or "SURE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS" (Address MHOW CANTT.) Imparts new Life, new Vigor, new Health, new Blood, new Flesh and new Power of Immunity. Increases Weight, Appetite. Reduces Fever, Sweats, Stops Blood-spitting, Bad coughs. Ever succeeds, never fails. 100 Doses Rs. 25. 25 Trial Doses Rs. 7.
P R2931

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation; but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 24th March 1926 to WEDNESDAY the 7th April 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 16th March, 1926.
C26286

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st April, 1926. A new Nagpur Express conveying 1st, 2nd, Inter and III class passengers will be induced between V. Terminus and Nagpur. The arrival and departure of the Express at principal stations is as follows:

DOWN EXPRESS.

V. Terminus	Dep:	22 30
Bhusawal	Arr:	7 55
	Dep:	8 5
Nagpur	Arr:	16 35

UP EXPRESS.

Nagpur	Dep:	22 0
Bhusawal	Arr:	5 25
	Dep:	5 35
V. Terminus	Arr:	15 45

Principal changes are as follows:—

1 Down Nagpur mail, V. Terminus Dep: 15/30, Nagpur Arr: 7/30 not stopping at Pachora, Jalgaon, Malkapur and Jalamb.

30 Up Rawalpindi Express, Delhi Main Dep: 21/0, V. Terminus Arr: 8/30.

9 Dn. Madras mail, V. Terminus Dep: 22/0, Raichur Arr: 16/30.

23 Dn. Poona Passr: V. Terminus Dep: 22/45, Poona Arr: 5/35.

4 Up Poona mail, Poona Dep: 7/15, V. Terminus Arr: 11/35.

25 Dn. Poona Passr: V. Terminus Dep: 24/0, Poona Arr: 7/10 stopping at all stations between Kalyan and Poona. This train leaving V. Terminus on the night of the 31st March will run to the revised timings from Byculla Station.

17 Dn. S. E. Passr: leaving V. Terminus on the night of the 31st March will stop only at Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana, Kalyan, Karjat, Khandalla, Lonavia, Talegaon and Kirkee between Victoria Terminus and Poona.

The Mixed trains now running between Wardha and Warora will be extended to Balharshah and run to the following timings:—

DOWN MIXED.

Wardha	Dep:	15 25
Balharshah	Arr:	20 30

UP MIXED.

Balharshah	Dep:	11 55
Wardha	Arr:	17 55

Two Mixed trains will be run each way between Majri and Rajur to the following timings:—

		Dn. Mixed	Dn. Mixed
Majri	Dep:	9 30	18 45
Rajur	Arr:	11 0	20 15
		Up Mixed	Up Mixed
Rajur	Dep:	6 15	12 20
Majri	Arr:	7 45	13 50

A shuttle service with a rail steam coach carrying 2nd and 3rd class passengers will be run between Jhansi and Chirgaon to the following timings, stopping at all stations:

DOWN.

Jhansi	Dep:	7 0
Chirgaon	Arr:	8 15
		18 0
		19 15

UP.

Chirgaon	Dep:	8 36
Jhansi	Arr:	9 45
		19 30
		20 45

The Mixed trains now running between Cawnpore and Banda will be converted into Passenger trains and run to the following timings:—

DN. PASSENGER.

Banda	Dep:	5 0
Cawnpore City	Arr:	9 30

UP PASSENGER.

Cawnpore City	Dep:	15 35
Banda	Arr:	20 5

For timings of all trains see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th March, 1926.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF SUBURBAN (STEAM) AND HARBOUR-BRANCH (ELECTRIC) TRAINS ON 1ST APRIL 1926.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1926, the following trains will be cancelled:—

SUBURBAN (STEAM) TRAINS.

	89 Down H.M.	93 Down H.M.	95 Down H.M.
Victoria Terminus Dep.	7-10	7-50	8-0
Thana Arr.	8-24	9-4	9-14
	128 Up H.M.	82 Up H.M.	84 Up H.M.
Thana Dep.	6-12	6-29	6-57
Victoria Terminus Arr.	7-30	7-45	8-15

HARBOUR BRANCH (ELECTRIC) TRAINS.

	E. 17 Dn.
Victoria Terminus	Dep. 6-52
Bandra	Arr. 7-21
	E. 18 Up.
Bandra	Dep. 7-43
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 8-12
	E. 15 Up
Kurla	Dep. 5-55
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 6-25

No. 76 Up Kalyan Passenger will leave Kalyan at 6/21 or 12 minutes late and arrive Thana 6/56 and leave from there at 6/57 to timings of 84 Up.

H. G. KEILY.
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th March, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR "EASTER HOLIDAYS."

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for First and Second Class and at a fare and half for Inter Class passengers for the double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 26th March to 5th April, 1926, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 16th April, 1926.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th March, 1926.
C26344

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1926.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO SURAT.—THURSDAY, 1st April, 1926, departure 9-35 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Saphala and Kelva Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—MONDAY, 5th April, 1926, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-40 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details apply to Station Master or to the undersigned's Office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 20th March, 1926.
C26330

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B.A. Examination and passed the M.A. also with distinction in English and a classical language. Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed in first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 20th of April, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan.
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926.
26242

TENDERS.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the sale of undermentioned metal will be received and opened by the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, by 12 noon on April 7, 1926.

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF METALS" be clearly addressed to Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad, or placed in the tender box of the Arsenal accompanied by a security deposit noted against each in the form of G. P. Notes, Bank Receipts, Post Office Saving Banks Account pledged to the C. O. O. or Post Office Cash Certificate. Cash will not be accepted, and without these no tender will be considered valid.

1. Brass Ingot old 303in—25 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs., 4 lbs., 11 oz., Rs. 3,600 Security deposit.
2. Brass other than 303in.—3 tons, 17 cwts., 3 qrs., 17 lbs., 8 oz., Rs. 500 Security deposit.
3. Copper Ingot old—2 qrs., 27 lbs., 11 oz., Rs. 75 Security deposit.
4. Lead Ingot old, 1st Lot—9 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs., 13 lbs., 9 oz.; 2nd Lot, 7 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qrs., 4 lbs., 3 oz., Rs. 180 Security deposit.

Samples may be seen at Allahabad Arsenal, between the hours of 11 and 12 on any day except Sundays and holidays. The rate should be quoted per cwt. ex Allahabad Arsenal. The security deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned while the security deposit of the successful tenderers will be retained until such time as the transactions has been concluded.

Tenders for Lead will be received from license holders *vide* I. A. A. XI, Section 4.

Intending tenderers for all metals will have to deposit Rs. 3,500 as a security deposit.

26346

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 484 of 1926.

(1) Bai PIROJBAI, widow of Khan Bahadur Hormusji M. Bhiwandiwalla, (2) DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALLA and (3) DARABSHAW MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort and the 3rd plaintiff residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MOTTABHOY DOSSABHOY BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi residing at Khetwadi 8th Lane, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

To,

MOTTABHOY DOSSABHOY BHIWANDIWALLA, Esq.,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 17,767-6-0 being the amount due to the plaintiffs at foot of a Mortgage Deed executed by you in their favour with interest on the above amount from 5th February, 1926, with compound interest, for sale of the property and for further and other reliefs mentioned in the plaint AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 27th day of April, 1926, for the hearing of the above suit.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1926.

Yours, faithfully,
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C26356

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3078 of 1924.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver in High Court, Suit No. 160 of 1921 and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale dated the 6th day of August, 1925, the Judge's Order dated 1st February 1926, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the site of the property at Tank Bunder Road, and Gorupdeo on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and Ground rent tenure situate, lying or being at Tank Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2010 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 Cadastral Survey No. 637 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows, on the North by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on the South partly by Tank Bunder Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638, on the East partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638 and partly by the property in the occupation of Muncherji Hirjibhoy bearing C.S No. 636 and on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others bearing C.S. No. 639 and partly by Ghorupdeo Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner

C26160

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S EMPRESS SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sorabji Rustomji Framji, Engineer (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Bunder, Gorupdeo, Connaught Cross Road, the following machineries of the said insolvent's Empress Saw Mills:—

One Electric Motor 100 B.H.P., 5 Circular Saw Benches, with 4 lorries, grinding machine for the same, Vertical Beam Cutting Machine with 2 lorries, 4 Cutters Tongue-Groving Planning Machine, Emery Machine for the same, Shimer's patented Heads and grinding machine for the planer, Circular Saws, saws for the vertical cutters for the planer, Beltings, Shaftings, pulleys, pedestals, planning knives, emery disks, etc., etc., and tables, chairs, benches, chain blocks screw jack, etc.

And a Corrugated shed standing on the Bombay Port Trust land measuring about 4995 square yards.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, INSOLVENTS' SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror, door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haridas Vallabhadas Khatri and another (Insolvents):
One safe.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Pirojbai Ardeshir Amaria alias Sodawaterwalla (Deceased):—

Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, Copper and Brass Utensils, Wearing Apparels, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

VORA & CO.

Read the full Story.
OF
Lloyd's Folly
OR
THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME
BEING
FULL REPRINT OF THE
DISSENTING REPORT
OF
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B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.) London
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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
'THE PRUDE'S FALL'
(SIX REELS)
starring
JANE NOVAK
A thrilling and most vivid drama, depicting the suffering brought upon a young woman by her lack of understanding of modern life.
'FELIX at the TRIAL'
(cartoon)
Pathe Super Gazette
(Shown exclusively at the Royal Opera House(
Twice the length of the ordinary Gazette and giving all the latest news in Pictures.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DR. ALVARO
The Monarch of Mystery in a Scientific entertainment.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
SPIRIT PICTURES.
Booking at Rose & Co., Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Adapted from the world famous play of
HALL CAINE.
A Panorama of human loves, hates and tenderness.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THIRD WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION
IMMORTAL HOPE
Starring MISS EMILLE.
Written and Photographed by:—Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.
Directed by:— Mr. HORSHADROY MEHTA.
Beautiful Historical story of Rajasthan, Alladin's ambition, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Meeting of Rana of Chitore and Sultan of Delhi.
TIME: 5—7—9—11. Saturday and Sunday.
Matinee Show at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

The "*Ideal*" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.

Skuled, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.

Gurmula, Coleborn, Calcutta.
Laconia, Anzulovich, Rangoon.
Margha, Milne, Karachi.
C/ Newcastle, Jankins, Karachi.
Genoa, Shigyo, Karachi.
Nawab, Ellis, Rangoon.
C/ Hongkong, Walton, Liverpool.
Breconian, Brown, Genoa.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Badarpur, Pritchard, Rangoon.
British Officer, Piper, Abadan.
Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Clan Mackison, Losa, Tuticorin.

LOADING.

March 27.

Steamer Nurmahal for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalavijaya, Rangoon.
Steamer Skuled for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, March 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Assyria, 4949 L'pool, 30/3, Grahams
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 27/3, M M and Co.
3 Laconia, 4004, Rangoon, 27/3, L T and M I.
4 Charlbury, 2997, Hamburg, 6/4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Margha, 5091, K'chi, 28/3, M M and Co.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, 1/4 K N & Co.
7 Trevorian, 2845, N F N F M M & Co.
7 Birkenfels 3851, Karachi N F L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nestlea, 2473, Antwerp, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Karapara, 3,722 Durban, 31/3, M M and Co.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, Barcelona 4/4, J Finlay and Co
11 Ct. Newcastle, 4462, Karachi, 30/3, K N. Co.
12 China, 4173, London, 31/3 M M and Co.
13 Sultania, 2,758, Jeddah, NF, H S Shushtary and Co.
13 Snowdon, 3248, Dunkirk, NF T M & Co.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
17 Breconian, 2577, Genoa, 27/3, Graham
B P S Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 10/4, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah, 28/3, M M & Co
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 2/4 M M & Co.
7 Mirazpore, 4135, Japan, 26/3, N M & Co.
7 Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, N F N F Kaisha.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
9 Cl. Macindoe, 2775, Chittagong, 28/3, J F & Co.
10-11 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 27-3 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, 9/4 M M & Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 27/3, M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1805, P. Gulf, 7/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Capo-di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 10/4, L T and M I S N Co.
B Nawab, 3424, Rangoon, 27/3, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Garmala, 3234, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
D/E Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
F Jalavijaya, 2297, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
K Gayani, 2627, N F N F H S Shushtary & Co.
L/M Homayun, 2732, N F N F T Morrison & Co.
N Othello 3277, Karachi, NF, J Finlay and Co.
O Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 28/3, Merchant S N Co.
P Genoa Maru, 5001, NF, NF, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

March 27.

S S Cracovia for Jaffa:—10 bales cotton drill R Shantilal and Co, 6 bales cotton grey yarn I David and Co Ltd, 8 bales cotton grey twist Kisanchand B.

For Alexandretta:—150 bales cotton grey twist C Ebrahim and Sons.

For Constantinople:—25 bales cotton grey piece goods I David & Co Ltd.

For Venice:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 1000 linseeds David Sassoon & Co Ltd. 448 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—120 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd. 55 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S China for London:—28 cwt cattle fish P Mehta & Co, 7 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd. 60 cwt condiments D D Framjee & Co. 220 cwt mawra meal S Bannister & Co Ltd, 15 bales hemp M E Umrigar.

S S Charlesbury for Copenhagen:—20 cwt cardamoms E Virjee & Co.

For Gothenburg:—2 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co.

For Hamburg:—1700 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 60 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co, 60 cwts gum Arabic E Virjee and Co.

S S City of Simla:—For Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Nestlea for Antwerp:—21 bales cotton for M Mafatlal and Co.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—55 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Assyria for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton piece goods R Toolshidas, 1 bale woollen rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For New York:—100 cwt turmeric I A H Moosa Ltd, 30 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co.

For Liverpool:—9 bales wool D Koondomal, 14 bales wool V Ocmersey, 100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas, 40 bales wool L Hassam.

S S Halizones for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Hoogkerk:—Antwerp:—10 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Rotterdam:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 101 casks goat skins N V Eerste Nederlandsch, 10 bales goat skins Mij Vior Grondstoffen Vior de Hoeden-Industry.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton A Damodar.

S S Tacoma Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 27.

S S Clan Macnab from Manchester. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

From Manchester:—127 bales grey cotton yarn, 240 bales art silk and cotton piece goods, 462 cases art silk and cotton piece goods, 280 bales cotton and woollens, 942 cases cottons and woollens, 59 cases woollen and cotton goods, 95 cases art silk and cotton, 13 cases cotton with art silk piece goods, 11 cases bobbins and shuttles, 61 cases common and toilet soap, 350 cases beer, 11 cases cotton velvet, 125 bales old newspapers, 16 D/bags picking sticks, 50 D/bags farina, 25 D/bags picking sticks, 50 D/bags soda ash, 174 bdles boot protectors, 300 bdles galved C sheets, 30 barrels tallow, 49 coils galved wire, 16 crates stone ware jars, 100 trusses paper, 10 bales paper, 31 kegs colour, 17 drums colour, 12 kegs carbolic disinfecting powder, 7 casks soluble oil, 4 casks solidified oil, 32 drums lubricating oil, 2 casks grease, 36 drums mineral lubricating oil, 10 D/bags starch.

From Glasgow:—75 bales cottons, 218 cases cotton, 81 cases art silk and cotton piece goods, 15 bales art silk and cotton piece goods, 15 bales cotton yarn, 150 bales old newspapers, 68 bales envelops and paper, 18 cases envelops and paper, 72 cases sewing cotton reels and balls, 1690 cases whisky, 50 cases corn flour, 20 cases soap, 35 cases wine, 18 cases colours, 34 barrels coal tar, 439 barrels coal pitch, 290 casks coal pitch, 80 kegs white zinc, 50 pieces C.I. cisterns, 75 pieces U.G. pipes, 250 pieces stoneware acid jars, 293 pieces steel plates, 50 pieces iron pipes, 7000 pieces fire bricks, 104 single steel tubes, 22 drums tar, 919 pieces and bdles barge work, 17 bdles angles, 26 bdles steel flats, 1394 bdles galved C sheets, 9 bdles anchors and chains, 43 boxes R.W. gutters and pipes, 40 D/bags bolts and nuts, 184 drums paint, 30 drums linseed oil, 25 loose steel bars and tees, 12 cases stoves.

From Liverpool:—75 drums disinfecting fluid, 182 drums bleaching powder, 175 drums paint, 345 kegs paint, 400 kegs white lead, 40 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 40 kegs bitumen, 100 kegs borax, 50 bags iron bucket cars, 2000 S/bags bicarb soda, 25 D/bags iron rivets, 1500 boxes tin plates, 1550 boxes toilet and common soap, 238 cases toilet and common soap, 24 cases aluminium circles, 18 cases bolts and nuts, 35 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 55 cases galved roofing screws, 65 cases candles, 6 casks wheel grease, 14 casks tiles, 30 Sk/cases tiles, 65 Sk/cases cement sheets and tiles, 20 cases cement sheets and tiles, 14 cases window glass, 30 cases heel tips, 83 cases colour, 380 bdles galved C washers, 700 bdles galved steel sheets, 3255 bdles galved C sheets, 68 bdles galved sheet wire, 70 D/bags glue, 134 boxes bottles, 37 crates stone jars, 505 loose W.I. pulleys, 166 bales paper, 30 Sk/cases files, 21 loose rubber tyres, 20 bdles 5 pkges cycles and motors, tyres, coers, accessories and tubes, 15 cases rubber heels, 10 cases screws, 545 pieces iron bars, 15 cases cottons, 54 cases cotton yarn, 12 cases woollen and cotton piece goods, 8 drums oil, 7 cases hammers, 5 cases buffalo pickers.

LADIES' ADDRESS TO LADY READING

DELHI, March 28.

Lady Reading received a deputation of Indian ladies this afternoon amongst whom were Lady Umar Hyat, Lady Zulfikar, Ali Khan, Begum Mumdot, Sardarni Charanjit Singh, the Begum of Dera, Mrs. Behan Lal Dhingra, Mrs. Kishan Lal, Miss Zulfikar Ali Khan, Srs. Abdul Qadis and Mrs. Hari Das. The latter then read the following address in the course of which it was stated:—"We, the women of India owe a heavy debt of gratitude to our sisters from the West for the amelioration of our physical condition and for our general enlightenment."

A beautiful string of pearls was then presented to her Excellency who made a brief speech of thanks and farewell and the ladies of the deputation took tea with her Excellency.—A.P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SURRENDERS

KARACHI, March 28.

The notorious dacoit Miran Jamali, on whose head a reward of Rs. 10,000 had been placed following his outrages on Amri and Bhago Thoro stations surrendered to Khan Sahib Khan Mohamed Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who had been deputed on special duty to capture Miran.—A.P.

At a public meeting called to form the Reception Committee of the 1st Punjab Provincial Music Conference to be held at Amritsar on 2nd, 3rd and 3rd prox. under the presidentship of Lala Ram Ratanji, it was resolved that members be enlisted for the Reception Committee. Rs. 5 was fixed as the fees.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CORHALI AND BELVEDERE FINISH DEAD-HEAT.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

THE HALISHAHR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Curlender's CORHALI, 9-11, Bond 1*
Mr Y O Patel's BELVEDERE, 8-10, Smart 1*
Major Shorten and Mr Johnstone's SEA CHARIOT, 8-10, J E L Harrison 3
Raikut of Baikuthapur's DYNAMO, 8-5, Northmore 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Trut Grit 9/2, Limton 8/9, Unitaire 8/8, Aspasia 8/8, Spivis 8/6, Desert Star 8/4.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36 and Rs. 25/8; Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 30.

Betting:—7 to 2 True Grit, Belvedere and Desert Star, 5 to 1 Corhali, 6 to 1 Spivis, 7 to 1 Sea Chariot and Dunamo, 12 to 1 the rest.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R H Muir's LADY WELCOME, 9-7, Capt Leetham 1
Mr R Erskine Hill's ROB ROY, 11.3, Owner 2
Mr S Eardley Wilmot's RAINBOW, 10-9, Col Tennent 3
Mr P Hocking's FLAVOUR, 9-12, Owner 4

Also ran:—Sadool 11/8, Hemethus 10/10.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 23/8.

Betting:—Evens Lady Welcome, 9 to 2 Flavour, 5 to 1 Rob Roy, 10 to 1 Sadool and Hemethus.

THE ISHAPORE PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's PEG AUTHONY, 8-6, Caldes 1
Mr D J Leckie's HUSHABYE, 8-10, Bond 2
Mr W Hayhole's DOUBLE MELODY, 8-11, Barrett 3
Mrs T Williamson's HAPPY IOLA, 8-7, Seasgream 4

Also ran:—Vesington Orb, Queen's Bounty, Winning Way, Devil's Bridge, Lady Barbara, Beehive and Golden Memory.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 87/8; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 24/8.

Betting:—5 to 4 Vesington Orb, 4 to 1 Hushabye, 6 to 1 Peg Authony, 7 to 1 Double Melody, 8 to 1 Winning Way, 12 to 1 Queen's Bounty, 12 to 1 Devil's Bridge, 20 to 1 Lady Barbara and Happy Iola, 25 to 1 Beehive and Golden Memory.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr E R Hartley's HILL STAR, 11-3 Mr Price 1
Mr J S Hempson's BALLYANXIOUS, 10-4, Owner 2
Mr A D Gordon's GRETNA GREEN, 13-2, Mr Meston 3
Mr Sigma's SOME SWORD, 9-6 (cd 9-8), Col Tennent 4

Also ran:—Voltara 11/4, Carana 9/10, Tostan 9/7, Baldasaree 9/2.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 35/8; Places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 37/8.

Betting:—3 to 1 Hill Star, 4 to 1 Ballyanxious, Carana and Tostan, 8 to 1 Some Sword, 10 to 1 Baldasaree, 12 to 1 Voltara, 15 to 1 Gretna Green.

The HALISHAHAR PLATE (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Bilton Bartlut's TIGER TIM 8/4, Hutchins 1
Mr. H. G. Gregson's STRONSAY 8/8, Cooper 2
Messrs. Sontar and Simpson's FLOMARO 8/8, H. Walker 3
Mr. V. T. Stephen's COLLEGE GREEN 9/2, Barratt 4

Also Ran:—Russairl 8/7, Diphong 8/3, Last House 7/13, Island Magu 7/13, Bachelors Toi 7612 (Cd. 7/13), and Mr. Tinkle 7/12.

Tote paid Rs. 110 for win; Rs. 24 1/2, Rs. 26 1/2 and Rs. 16 1/2 for places.

Betting:—5 to 4 Flomaro, 5 to 1 Bachelor's Toi, 6 to 1 Last House, 8 to 1 Tiger Tim, 10 to 1 College Green Thronsay and Russairl. Longer the rest.

The ISHAPORE PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. K. Alie's ANNOYANCE 8/10, Hutchins 1
Messrs. Edmondson and Woodhouse's ADELE 8/7, Northmore 2
Mr. A. Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL 9/3, Bond 3
Mr. J. D. Scott's PHARPHAR 8/9, Dairsea 4

Also Ran:—Ardfeon 8/10, Cremona 8/9, Passenham 8/8, Jingu 8/4, Adulaia 8/1, C. Here 7/11.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 12. Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting:—Evens Annoyance, 9 to 2 Adele, 50 to 1 The Little Corporal, 8 to 1 Cremona. Longer odds the rest. Pharphar was 20 to 1 against.

The ISHAPORE PLATE (Division II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. M. G. A. Capt. Mannock's KILGARVAN 9/0, H. Walker 1
Mr. T. G. Ever's HAKGALLA 8/12, Davison 2
Messrs. Gilford and McGee's CYMRI 8/6, Bloss 3
Messrs. Cope and Cayre's BLAZE 8/1, Smart 4

Also Ran:—Warrior Belle 8/11, Young Paddy 8/7, Esposal 8/5, Cob Nut 8/4, Betwixt 8/4, Mudeford Rex 8/3, Golden Prospect 8/3, Little Trout 8/2, Baechante 8/0 (Cd. 8/1.)

Tote paid Rs. 173 for win; Rs. 47, Rs. 126 1/2, and Rs. 104 for places.

Betting:—7 to 4 Bacchante, 5 to 2 Cob Nut, 7 to 1 Young Paddy, 12 to 1 Warrior Belle, Betwixt and Golden Prospect, 15 to 1 Kilgravan, Esposal, Mudeford Rex and Blaze, 20 to 1 Little Trout and Hakgalla, 25 to 1 Cymri.

The ISHAPORE PLATE (Division III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. Dee's ELUSIVE 9/0, J. E. L. Harrison 1
Mr. P. Pogose's KIRNDANCE 8/4, Northmore 2
Mr. W. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 8/7 (Cd. 8/8) O'Brien 3
Major Nawab Khusru Jung's MASTER JOSSIE 8/10, Barrett 4

Also ran:—Felladeen 8/10, Royal View 8/11, Crimson Sun 8/8, Gold Ruf 8/8, Martin Wing 8/7, Ganne 7/13, Pegamoid 7/12, (Cd. 7/13).

Tote paid Rs. 47 1/2 for win; Rs. 20 1/2, Rs. 26 1/2 and Rs. 24 for places.

Betting,—3 to 1 Marten Wing, 4 to 1 Elusive and Kirudance, 9 to 2 Master Josie, 6 to 1 Crimson Sun, 8 to 1 Allan Brig, 10 to 1 Felledeen, longer odds the rest.

FOOT-BALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day:—

Army 11, Royal Air Force 0, (At Twickenham); Bath 3, Bristol 6; Blackheath 11, Newport 6; Cardiff 25, Gays Hospital 4; Gloucester 21, St. Barts 3; Harlequins 41, London Scottish 10; Manchester 10, Birkenhead Park 25; Richmond 24; Liverpool 3; Rosslyn Park 13, Old Alleynians 0; Portsmouth Services 21, Leicester 28; Aberevon 15, Swansea 5; Cross Keys 8, Pontypool 3; Glasgow Academicals 33, West of Scotland 0; Stewartonians 8, Heritonians 21; Llanelly 14, Neath 5; Hartlepools 14, Watsonians 22.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Fooball League to-day:—

First Division:—Blackburn 1, West Ham 0; Bury 2, Arsenal 2; Cardiff 0, Leeds 0; Everton 3, Notts County 0; Haddersfield 5, Aston Villa 1; Sunderland 3, Leicester 8; West Bromwich 0, Liverpool 3.

Second Division:—Barnsley 0, Middlesborough 1; Blackpool 0, Stoke 0; Bradford City 1, South Shields 1; Chelsea 3, Wolverhampton 3; Clapton Orient 1, Portsmouth 1; Darkington 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Derby 3, Fulham 1; Nottingham Forest 2, Stockport 0; Port Vale 3, Preston 0; Southampton 3, Oldham 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare 1, Swindon 1; Brentford 0, Bournemouth 2; Brighton 1, Exeter 3; Bristol City 4, Gillingham 0; Crystal Palace 4, Charlton 1; Milwall 3, Park Rangers 0; Northampton 2, Bristol Rovers 0; Norwich 2, Luton 0; Plymouth 3, Merthyr 0; Southend 4, Newport 1; Watford 0, Reading 1.

(Northern Section):—Ashington 1, Bradford 1; Barrow 0, Chesterfield 3; Coventry 1, Tranmere 2; Crewe 0, Halifax 1; Doncaster 2, Hartlepools 1; Lincoln 3, Accrington 1; Nelson 2, Walsall 0; New Brighton 5, Rotherham 1; Southport 6, Durham 1; Wigan 2, Grimsby 2; Wrexham 1, Rochdale 0.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians 5, Hibernians 1; Dundee United 5, Clydebank 0; Hearts 2, Dundee 2; Motherwell 2, Celtic 1; Partick 3, Morton 3; Queen Park 2, Kilmarnock 2; Raith 1, Falkirk 4; Rangers 0, Aberdeen 1; St. Johnstone 1, Hamilton 1; St. Mirren 2, Cowdenbeath 1.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

In the semi-finals of Association Cup, Manchester City beat Manchester United, by 3 goals to 0, at Sheffield, and Bolton beat Swansea by 3 goals to 0 at Tottenham.

INTER-SERVICES RUGBY.

At Twickenham in inter-services rugby tournament, the Army beat the Air Force by eleven points to nil. The Army thus win the championship.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.

LONDON, March 26.

The boat race crews took the eve of the race practice under excellent conditions, but obviously the stage fright was the cause of the Oxonian, H. Edward's, catching the first Oxford crab for the past two years. Cambridge were very unconvincing and stiff. The weather appears to have set fine. Fast conditions should produce a perfectly straight race on the merits of the crew. Oxford are very slightly favourites.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Weather was fine and a huge crowd had gathered to witness the Boat Race. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side.—Reuter's Special.

WON BY 5 LENGTHS.

Cambridge won boat race by five lengths.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Cambridge won inter-varsity boat race easily.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BELFAST.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

At Belfast, in hockey, England beat Ireland by two goals to one.—Reuter.

NATIONAL WEEK AND VOLUNTEERS.

A Bombay correspondent writes:—

"The National Week will commence on the 6th April and will terminate on the 13th April which is the South Africa day. There is no true Indian, whatever the School of thought to which he belongs, but will look upon those days with a certain amount of emotion. He will consider it not only a duty, but his privilege to take part in some one or other of the national activities during that period, so as to advance the cause of Swaraj.

I therefore appeal to the youth of Bombay to rise to the occasion and to enrol themselves as members or associates of the Dal as early as possible before the 6th April, so that when the army of service is being sent out, their place may not remain vacant.

The Fifth Session of B. N. W. Railwaymens Conference was held at Gorakhpur on the 21st inst. when a large number of resolutions was passed urging the immediate abolition of contract system, general increase to traffic staff, and the recognition and the registration of the Union under the Trade Union act and several other subjects of local importance.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Dr. G. N. Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, at the sixth annual meeting of the Court, held on the 19th instant:—

INTRODUCTION.

"I appear before you to-day with a somewhat heavy heart and my words this year will therefore be few. You will no doubt pardon the touch of sadness which is natural in one who has to unfold a tale of privation and parsimony on what is likely to be the last occasion on which one has the privilege of presiding at your meeting. We have here the spectacle of our little University just emerging from its infancy into adolescence starved for want of funds. The result is not only that all further developments have been arrested, but that this process of inanition is sapping the strength and vitality of what was on all hands regarded as a healthy and vigorous organisation. One can only indulge in the hope that this stage of starvation will not be a long one and that its only permanent effect on the life of the University will be a robust sturdiness and healthy self-reliance born of anxious and cautious husbanding of meagre resources.

As you might well surmise retrenchment has been the keynote dominating all University activities during the year. The grant to the Library which supplies the pabulum for the intellectual growth of the members of the University had to be cut down to a ridiculous figure of Rs. 8,000, so that the various departments of the University had literally to be starved for want of books. I deeply regret the cutting down of the grant to the Library as it has begun to show signs of intense vitality and activity under the able and enthusiastic guidance of our Honorary Librarian, Dr. Wali Mohammad, who looks upon the efficient working of the Library with pardonable pride as its excellent organisation and rapid growth are chiefly the result of his devoted labours.

ENROLMENT.

While one cannot help deploring the untoward results of the ruthless application of the economy axe, we have still the satisfaction that despite the abnormal financial handicap under which it had to work the University is in a position to claim to its credit steady and substantial progress in its normal working and the Report that has been submitted to you shows a record of work and achievement for which no manner of apology is called for. The total number of students has risen to 1,358 showing an increase of 164, and it is satisfactory to note that all the Faculties, except the Medical Faculty, has contributed to this increase. The numbers in the Medical Faculty had to be kept down on purpose owing to the paucity of both class room and hostel accommodation. It is particularly gratifying that the number of post-graduate students in the Faculty of Science has nearly doubled, thus showing that the Indian student is not averse from undertaking scientific studies provided proper facilities are provided.

It will be seen that the results of the examinations have also been satisfactory, but the percentage of passes is not the sole test of the work done on the teaching side of the University. The fact that our students continue to attain success in competitive examinations for entrance into public services is another test of the standard attained by our students."

The speaker concluded after referring to physical training, the University Training Corps, and the University Union.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Mar. 27.

A drop of 6 to 4 points in old crop and 8 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 2 points higher.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co-agents Messrs. M. and B. stern:—

The market lacks snap. There is an absence of confidence. It looks as though spinners "takings" are falling off. The cotton "forwarded" to consumers this week is only 59,000 bales against 68,000 bales last week. Stocks of the raw material are large everywhere. The finished article does not move as readily as was hoped. Whilst everything depends upon New Crop progress, we are inclined to the idea that we shall drift to a rather lower level of prices, until some new factor arises to stimulate prices.

In sympathy with a slight decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened a rupee lower with Broach April|May at Rs. 351 1|2 and gave way to Rs. 350 1|2 on Shroffs selling. On Commission Houses buying the market went up by half a rupee and closed at Rs. 350 1|2 At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 350 1|2 and closed at Rs. 351 on Commission Houses buying.

Broach July|August opened at Rs. 351 1|2 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 351 Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 319 1|2 and closed at the same rate. Oomra July opened at Rs. 320 1|2 and closed at Rs. 320 on Commission Houses selling. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 265 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand from millwalas was moderate whilst Exporters remained quiet.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

Fully Good Broach April|May	351
Fully Good Broach July|Aug.	351 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	262
Fully Good Bengal July	265½
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	320 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F. G. M. G.	260/62	263
Sindu/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kahmgaon/Akola Fine MG	310/30	321
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	308	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	300	320
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th March 1926:—

Cotton	15 634	Bales.
Wheat	5,993	..
Linseed	6,656	..
Rape, etc.	633	..
Gingellyseed	752	..
Poppyseed	Nil.	
Groundnuts	2,892	..
Castorseed	3,990	..
Rice	6,691	..
Myrabollams	3,151	..
Cottonseed	5,903	..
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	282	..
Juwar	4 261	..
Masur	Nil.	
Batley	Nil.	
Bajri	2,187	..
Coal	659	Tons

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

Jute:—Albion 398, Alliance 409, Anglo India 355, Auckland 184, Barnagore 134, Bally 152, Birla 6/10, Belvedere 385, Budge Budge 365, Caledonian 445, Chapdani 132, Clive 28/10 Craig 4/8 Cheviot 208, Dalhousie 305, Delta 410, Empire 40/8 Fort Gloster 688, Fort William 23", Gondapara 749, Gourepore 615, Hukumchand 9/4, Hooghly 63/8, Howrah 3/14 Kamarhatty 460 Kankanarrah 365, Kelvin 680, Kinnison 855, Lansdowne 215 Lawrence 450; Lothian 335, Naihati 383, National 23/10 New Central 455, Northbrook 41/8, Nudea 40 Orient 158, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 51/8, Standard 340, Union 440, Waverly 6/4, Hession 16/7 and Jute 102.

Cotton:—Dunber 148, Keshvram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 17/8 and Bokaro Ramgur 14/2.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4 xd. Burma Corp. 11/ I I Still 20/8 Marshalls 2/15; Imperial Bank 1482, Imperial Cotty 386.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons quiet. Coals steady.

RUBBER.

London, March 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 27 1/4 May/June Value.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 Buyers 29½ Sellers.

Tone:—Firmer. Some trade enquiry.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 27.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	751	2,82,298	2,58,626
Central India ..	373	3,24 776	2,75,362
Barsi and Nagar ..	839	1,81,580	1,67,688
Hyderabad-Gaorani	300	66,004	86,100
Berar	623	4,19 573	5,05,084
Central Provinces ..	1610	2,15,961	2,34,821
Total Oomras ..	4,890	14,90,190	15.27,681
Dholera	848	1,71,418	1108,491
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,26.889	1.27-078
Rajputana	251	83.615	50,320
Sind-Punjab ..	2182	2.31,293	3.32,973
Broach	2,660	2,71,363	1.59170
Coompta & Dharwar	1196	28,908	26,143
Westerns-Northerns	766	18,095	25,060
Coconada		1,476	923
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	99	7,218	9,186
Persian		2,310	1.919
American	369	1310	9,048
Egyptian and African	2373	41,728	27,597
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total ..	15,634	24,76,281	24,09.076

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 18th Mar yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	1,625	3,58,103	3,74,181
Japan & China ..	7,853	11,68,611	11,13,855
Coast Ports ..		18,587	12,559
Up country by Rail		55,773	8,698
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		71,677	81,022
Total	9,473	16,72,751	15,90,314

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 27.

Future Delivery prices:—

March	9.63 + .02
April	9.51 unchgd.
May	9.55 + .03
July	9.43 + .01
October	9.17 + .03
January	9.04 + .02

EGYPTIANS.

London, March 27.

November	14:50—.65

London, March 26.

Exchange Belgium	122.66
Exchange Athens	364.00

Cuban Sugar 107½ April Sellers.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—

Liverpool, March 26.

March	9.67 + .09
April	9.57 + .08
May	9.57 + .03
July	9.48 + .08
October	9.19 + .07
December	9.09 + .09
January	9.07 + .08

EGYPTIANS.

London, March 26.

May	14.95 + .15
July	14.55 + .10
November	14.50 + .10

London Mar. 25.

Exchange Belgium	121.00
Exchange Athens	361.50

Cuban Sugar 10/4½ April sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 27.

Futures at New York:—

May	18.71 unchgd.
July	18.25—.01
October	17.66 + .06
December	17.36 + .05

Liverpool, March 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

May	9.53 + .01
July	9.44 + .02
October	9.17 + .03
December	9.07 + .04

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool—

Liverpool March 27.

March	9.62 + .01
April	9.52 + .01
May	9.53 + .01
June	9.47 + .02
July	9.44 + .02
August	9.33 + .02
September	9.23 + .02
October	9.17 + .03
November	9.07 + .04
December	9.07 + .04
January	9.06 + .04
February	9.05 + .04
March	9.05 + .03

Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 27.

Total Day's sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.

Mid Americans Spot 10.13

Egptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 27.

March	15.30—.15
April	15.00—.15
May	14.85—.15
June	14.65—.10
July	14.55—.10
August	14.55—.10
September	14.55—.10
October	14.53—.07
November	14.48—.07
December	14.43—.07
January	14.38—.07
February	14.38—.07
March	14.38—.07

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 27.

Scinde, Good	6.40
Scinde Fully Good	6.89
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.50
Bengal Fully Good	6.30
bengal Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.60
Oomra, Fine	8.00
Broach Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 27.

COTTON:—

Day' Receipts at U.S. Ports 18,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 13,000 bales.

Futures at New York May	18.71
Futures at New York July	18.25
Futures at New York October	17.66
Spot Cotton a New York	18.75
Spo Cotton at New Orleans	18.58
Futures at New Orleans May	18.92
Futures at New Orleans October	17.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	17 15/16.
Demand Bills	4.35.81.
Silver Foreign Mined 65 3/4.	

London, March 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30½.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian bear covering. Market steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent 6/12/25.

WHEAT.

London, March 27.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19.3/8 Apl/May Sellers.
Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 51/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs 50/6 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 2,540,000 Quarters.
Australian 56 Mar/April. Quoted.
Tone: Firm and dearer.
Cargo Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 51/3 at Falmouth Continent. Paid.

SEEDS.

London, March 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata:—
£14 1/2 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
£14 1/2 Apl/May Sellers
£14 5/8 May/June Sellers
Tone:—Firm but Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
7 3/8 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Castorseed Bombay 17 5/8 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Linseed Bombay £17 3/4 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £19 3/8 Apl/May Apl/May, paid
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £18 5/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £20 3/8 April/May. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
14/9 July/Sept. Sellers.
14/10½ Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15 Jan/March Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/11½ July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 15/01 July/Sept. Sellers.
Tone:—Rather steadier.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	0	0
Brass, English	1½	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	3/4	56	12	0
Copper French	2	58	4	0
Copper German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	8	0
Copper Amecican	1½	60	0	0
Copper American	1¾	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		56	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead Rangoon		26	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metall	3/4	52	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	51	12	0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		51	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1¾	51	8	0
German Copper	1¼ to 1¾ to 2	58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	3/4	57	8	0
English Copper	2	58	8	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 27.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	6
Finix	No. 11	0	07	9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	10	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	10
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	12
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	3
Kilachand	No 14½	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11	0
Japan	No. 20	0	13	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	3

METALS.

London, March 27.

English best Selected Copper £61.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 15/16.
Copper Frazers £74.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4.
Hard Speiter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8.

BARLEY.

London, March 27.

Karachi Barley Not quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1049
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1100
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1085

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 150

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 141.35
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 121.00.
London—Rome Liras 122.09
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady—quiet.

London, March 26.

Tele. Transfers Not received.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/16 Quiet.

London, March 27.

Tele. Transfer 1/6 1/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/4 Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 27.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 27.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0
Bar Silver settlement Rs. 68/8/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0.

London, March 26.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 3/4
Silver ready d. 30/3.
Silver forward d. 30-5
Uncertain but at present steady. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 27.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/7/9. At 6 p.m. 21/7/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Openinfi 0/2/0.
Tone:—Marke: steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 27.

Ready:—68/9.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 2.
Vaida Chitar:—Oening As. 10.
Tone:—Market steady.

London, March 27.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86½ ex Div. unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 11/16 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £74 7/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p. c. 54 3/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.m. 54 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling loan) 68½ unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 p.m. 58 1/4 unchgd.

SHARES.

London, March 27.

Hongkong Bank	£125
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£48½
P. and O. Bank	£9½
Eastern Bank	£5 7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 27.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90/14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8

5 per cent Loan 1935 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102/8

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/14.

5 per cent. Port Trust due 1074 Rs. 80.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Tone of market:—Steady.

The Boat Race was witnessed from a motor launch by Colonel Newahza Hamidullah Khan who was attached to the Prince of Wales Staff during the Prince's tour in India.—Reuter's Special.

SHARE MARKET.

March 27.

Mill shares remained steady by sale covering market is not likely to depress much.

We quote: Fazal 856/4, Pearl 496/4, Crescent 195, Indore 386/4, Century 386/4, Nagpur 491/4, Swadesh 492/8, New Great 318/12, Simplex 146/4, Tata Def. 42/8, Tata ordy. 15/10, Tata Hydro 920, Tram 111/14.

Mining shares were dull. Bank shares are unchanged.

Imperial Bank 1286/4, Imperial Quarters 390.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	72 12	X D
Baroda ..	50	4	72-8	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	52	
Central	25	1½	22	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80	8
Imperial	500	40	1486	4
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	390	
Union	7½	..	3	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9	12
Central India Mining.	10	4 ½	29	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	30	
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	50	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	150	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8--Y	45	12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	830	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	141	XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82	xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	300	8 p.c.	656	4
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	132	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8	11

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	573	12
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	875	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	111	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	920	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	372	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	212	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	555	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	127	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	11	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	457	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	127	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4.0	4 9	X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	107	
Tata Iron Prof. ..	100	..	30	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	42	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	10
Thacker	50	..	12	
Telephone	50	1y	19	4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1y	15	2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	210	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	887-8	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	37	8
Century	100	20y	386	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	491	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415	
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	7-8y	126	4
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	195	
Currimbhoy	250	..	360	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	695	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 12	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	260	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	165	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	858	4
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27	
Gokak	100	5	108	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	185	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	386	4
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	61	4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	113	12
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	108	12
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	160	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	180	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	318	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	496	4
Phoenix	100	nil	425	
Planet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	.	51	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350	
Simplex	250	..	146	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	492	8
Swan	100	nil	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2005	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	405
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	355
Bombay Dyeing	885	890	880	887-8
Century ..	382-8	388-12	381-4	386-4
Central India ..				491-4
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	126-4
Crescent				195
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	165
Fazulbhoy ..	852-8	856-4	847-8	856-8
Finaly	..	..	..	120
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	386-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	978
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	107-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	160
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	315	321-4	315	318-12
Pearl	492-8	495-8	490	496-4
Pabany	..	..	..	260
Pehoenix.. ..	..	..	..	410
Simplex				146-4
Swadeshi ..				492-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	127-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	132-8
Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	111-4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	9-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	29
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	30
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	60
hivarajpur	..	..	..	45-12
Sata Hydro	912-8	920	912-8	920
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				15 10
Tata Iron and steel Def				42 8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-49 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Muslim University (Aligarh) v B. B. and C. I. (H.Q.), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Grant Medical College Prize distribution, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Poona Rangers v Bombay Gymkhana or N.-W. Railway, Karachi, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

The P and O S N Co's extra steamer China leaves at 1 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 1.

Arrival of Lord Reading, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.

Arrival of Lord Irwin, Viceroy-Designate of India, by the s.s. "Mooltan", 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Banks closed: Good Friday.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Banks closed: Easter Eve.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Departure of Lord Reading for England. Apollo Bunder, 4-30 p.m.

Unity Party Conference, China Baug, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 4.

Easter.

Farewell Address and Garden Party to Sir Norman Macleod, by the Bombay Judicial Service Association, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Departure of Lord Irwin, for Delhi Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 5.

Banks closed: Easter Monday.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was convened on Friday the 26th at 9-15 p.m. was adjourned for want of quorum and will be held to-day (Monday) the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

S. S. "RANCHI."

The P and O Company's English mail steamer "Ranchi," left Bombay on Saturday afternoon, with over 600 passengers.

Among those who left Bombay were:—Sir Stanley Reed, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. D. I. Chadwick, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, the Rt. Hon. Lord Forteviot, and Lady Forteviot, Major-General E. A. Fagan, C.B., and Mrs. Fagan, the Hon. Mr. A. C. MacWatters, H. H. Tikka Rani of Kapurthala Lady McCracken, Miss McCracken, Mr. H. Heseltine, Major J. B. Hance Mr. J. F. Watson, Chief Engineer Improvement Trust, Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, and Mr. J. R. Blair.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All those who wish to become the Members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee are requested to send their names and addresses care of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4, and all those persons who are the members of B Ward are requested to sign the Congress Creed and to pay either annas four as membership subscription or 2,000 yards of own hand-spun yarn.

Those who are the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee are informed that the office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee is temporarily removed to the "Congress House" and all communication should be addressed care of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee until further advice.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 31st inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House to elect office-bearers and members of the new Managing Council for the current year.

The membership roll of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be closed on Monday (the 29th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

GUJRATI SAHITYA PARISHAD

TO MEET IN EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, Grant Road has been fixed as the meeting place of the eight the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad which comes off during the Easter Holidays beginning from the 2nd of April. The following have been elected by the Conference Reception Committee as Vice Presidents of the Conference. Mr. Narmadashankar D. Mehta, Dr. K. G. Naik, Mr. Nanalal Kavi, Prof. B. K. Thakor and Mr. G. K. Nariman.

The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas have been elected as Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee, in addition to those previously appointed.

The Literary and Art Exhibition of the Conference will, also, be held at the above Jain Vidyalaya.

The Conference will commence its sitting on next Friday at 1 p.m. with the welcome speech of the Reception Committee Chairman. The Conference President's speech will follow.

THE PROGRAMME.

Saturday 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. Reading of essays on Science and Philosophy. The Exhibition will be declared open. Then will follow between 1 and 3-30 p.m. essays on Literature. 4 to 7 p.m. Resolutions.

On Sunday from 9 to 11 will be read essays on Literature and history. The Conference will meet again at 1 p.m. and end with a Garden Party at 8 p.m.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

It is officially announced that as an experimental measure the system of complete separation of accounts from audit will be introduced in the United Provinces from the 11th April next. The Finance Secretary to the Government, in a circular letter to all the heads of the departments, says:—"The unsatisfactory nature of the present system of combined accounts and audit has been increasingly evident since the introduction of reforms and the need for remedying it has been a matter of urgency." The rules in connection with the separation are published and as a result the Accountant General's office will be established in each department separately at Allahabad and Lucknow.—A.P.

HIGH COURT

CHILD CRUSHED TO DEATH.

FATHER'S ALLEGED BRUTALITY.

The second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar presiding. There are only twelve cases on the calendar, of which two are of murder, one of forgery, one of kidnapping and two of counterfeiting of King's coin.

The first case taken up was against one Raghoo Ganpat, a Maratha, aged 35, who was charged with having committed the murder of his one year old child.

Mr. S. R. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, conducted the prosecution, while Dr. P. N. Daruwalla defended the accused.

The accused resided in a chawl belonging to the Tramway Company at Soparibag Road. On the night of January 26 last he returned to his room in an intoxicated condition and commenced thrashing his parents, wife and brothers. The mother of the accused rushed up to a neighbour, Mr. Lawrence D'Souza, who severely remonstrated with the accused. The latter in a heat of passion stamped upon his one year old child which was playing in the room with his foot in a brutal manner and killed it instantaneously.

The relatives of the accused entreated Mr. D'Souza to keep the matter secret and buried the child. Mr. D'Souza however went up to the police the following morning and informed them of the tragedy. The police obtaining an exhumation warrant from the Coroner repaired to the place where the child was buried and exhumed the dead body. The accused was then arrested.

Evidence is being led for the prosecution.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

DISPOSSESSED NEPHEW'S RUSE TO GET INHERITANCE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Audanappa Basangauda, Hanmant Krishna and Amerganda Bhimanganda of Hungud Taluka in Bijapur District against the order of the Sessions Judge sentencing them to two, four and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively on the charge of forgery.

The case arose out of a will executed by one Ayangauda who gave away the bulk of his property to his grand-daughter Gawrawa, leaving only a small portion to his nephew, the first accused. The latter, finding that he was thus dispossessed by his uncle, prevailed upon the writer of the document, namely, the third accused, to interpolate certain words, and upon the second accused, the Sub-Registrar, to make identical alterations in the copy of the will in his register. The will was executed and registered on March 3, 1925, and the testator died a fortnight later. The first accused, assuming the role of guardian of Gowrawa, who was then a minor, filed a petition to prove his guardianship. He produced a will in which the words "minor, guardian, Andanappa" were interlineated, which created a suspicion leading to an examination of the Sub-Registrar's book where it was discovered that the copy of the interlineation corresponded with the original. This seemed to imply that the interlineation had been made after the document was finally registered, and a prosecution was, therefore, ordered of the writer of the will, the third accused, the beneficiary and the Sub-Registrar, the first and second accused, respectively.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors, found the accused guilty of forgery and abetment.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. H. C. Coyajee and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defence.

The defence contended that the interlineation was made with the consent and in the presence of the testator himself. The Sub-Registrar, in copying the will, inadvertently omitted to take in the interlineation and added it subsequently, affixing his initials thereon.

Their Lordships, after carefully examining the records and the arguments of counsel, came to the conclusion that the accused were guilty of forgery and abetment. They endorsed the conviction, but reduced the sentence on the second accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A RELIGIOUS DISPUTE.

AFFRAY BETWEEN RIVAL PRIESTS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the Bombay High Court on Friday came up the appeal preferred by Mahadev Abbaya Shetti and five others against the judgment of the District Magistrate of Kanara confirming the order of the Second Class Magistrate of Sirsi who convicted them of rioting, but giving them the benefit of Section 562, C. P. C., ordered them to be released on their each entering into a bond of Rs. 100 without any sureties for a period of one year, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

The District Magistrate, in confirming the conviction and sentence, referred to the long-standing dispute between the Daivadnyas or Sonars and the Havik and Kot Brahmins with regard to their rights to perform religious ceremonies on the Kotithirtha tank and on the open sea-shore at Gokarn. At present the whole position was chaotic, and during the last few years almost at every Shivrathri festival orders under Section 144, C. P. C., had had to be issued in order to prevent a breach of the peace. In the year 1925, it seemed clear to the District Magistrate from the evidence that the Daivadnyas deliberately went to the spot and began to exercise the alleged rights and their subsequent conduct showed that they were even prepared to break the law while trying to enforce their alleged rights. Thus they went on performing ceremonies in spite of the Police Inspector's request not to do so.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, remarked that it seemed the accused, who were Sonars, proceeded to the sea-shore to perform certain ceremonies with the aid of their own caste priests. The Haviks' contention was that the Sonars should employ them for those ceremonies and not their own caste priests. That, ordinarily speaking, would be purely a question for the civil courts to decide and there was nothing wrong, so far as their Lordships could see, from a criminal point of view, in the Sonars going to the sea-shore to have the ceremonies performed by their own caste priests, although they might have known that the Haviks would have objected to that. So in the first instance the Sonars did not constitute an unlawful assembly, and if that was the case at the time when Haviks came and objected, and as a result there was an affray, then they could not be convicted of rioting unless there was evidence that after the arrival of the Haviks they (Sonars) became an unlawful assembly. Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the conviction must be set aside and the bonds which had been entered into by the accused should be released.

ORDER AGAINST MR. R. K. DADACHANJI.

PETITION FOR REVIEW

We understand that Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A LL.B., has filed a petition of review in the High Court of Bombay for setting aside the judgment and order passed against him under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court, or for a new trial on the grounds of alleged serious errors on points of jurisdiction, procedure, law and facts. It will come on for hearing in the course of this week or after the High Court Vacation.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL AND MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The intelligent public of Bombay of all shades of political opinion—including the best friends and supporters of the Government have with one voice denounced the secret workings of the Development Department. It is an open secret that all the methods from the beginning up to the present day have convinced the nation that public benefit was not the only object of certain people concerned in the mad scheme. And as the proverb says: "A losing gambler plays deep and loses fast", those responsible for the public funds have gone deeper and deeper and dragged the people's money into a quagmire which seems to have no bottom.

Our champion Nationalist and public-spirited fighter and a thorough exposer of shams and humbugs, Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C., has on many an occasion openly charged the Bombay Government on the Council and the public platforms and in the Press with misapplication of public funds, but the mighty powerful Bombay Government have sagaciously refrained from prosecuting their maligner and destroyer of their honour and prestige. The only reply to all the serious allegations and challenges of Mr. Nariman against certain high officials was the abuse of the Director of the Development Department in calling Mr. Nariman a "despicable creature" and thereby saving the faces of the persons implicated into this affair.

The Bombay Government is never slow in putting the machinery of law against an offender, especially their highly inconvenient political opponents. Does the complete silence in this matter where crores have mysteriously disappeared mean that every thing is not above board, and that discretion seems to be the better part of valour?

From this we all come to two conclusions, viz., a public inquiry, and the impeachment of certain high officials who had a hand in this huge gamble as demanded by all right-minded people,—or the immediate prosecution of the maligner and destroyer of the power and prestige of the Government, viz., Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C. Further silence on either issue will be rightly construed as guilt on the part of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Baboolnath Road.

MADRAS LABOUR UNION.

WARNING TO WORKMEN.

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Madras Labour Union, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Union, announced that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M. L. C., had consented to be among their vice-Chairmen as they thought that the larger the number of friends of Labour in the legislatures the better it would be when Labour Legislation came up for consideration.

Referring to the rumour that a counter-union was about to be started in one of the local mills, the speaker warned the men that if this move of the employers succeeded, it would mean the break-up of the Madras Labour Union and the weakening of the trade union movement in India because other employers would be encouraged by this example and make similar efforts elsewhere.—A.P.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

SIR H. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH AT SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The Acting Governor of Bombay, Sir Henry Lawrence, presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution on Saturday. Sir Henry Lawrence on arrival was received by the Chairman and members of the Managing Committee and taken round the premises and then conveyed to the dais.

The guard of honour was furnished by the Boy Scouts from the Institution.

There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion prominent amongst whom were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. S. S. Rangnekar, F. J. Page, Sheriff Devji Kanjee, Ishwardas Lukhmidas, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Lt. Col. Kharegat and H. J. Bhabha.

REPORT OF INSTITUTION.

After a delightful programme of music, drill and theatricals were gone through Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Chairman of the Institution read the report for the last year. The report stated that during the year ending 28th February 1926, they received 155 boys and discharged 105 boys out of whom 68 were discharged before the expiry of their full period of apprenticeship either because of good conduct or of a job awaiting them. In spite of this the numbers were on the increase and had even exceeded their proper establishment. They had reached a record number this year in that they had as many as 361 boys in the Institute. The average age fell from 13 years in 1924-25 to 12.3 while the average period of apprentice ship rose from 3.6 to 4.2 years. Of the boys sent to the Institution, 70 per cent. were for begging and the rest generally for petty thefts etc. Their workshops had been fully employed. The Tailoring shop produced no less than 1,540 articles of clothing during the year. The carpenter's shop was also well supplied with orders as also the cane weaving and Painter's shop. The garden yielded over Rs. 1,500 worth of vegetables which were consumed by the boys. Cotton spinning was one of the important trades that was taught in the Institution as many of the boys so trained found employment soon after their discharge.

More attention was paid to the games and physical training and a new vote was struck in by training two patrols of Boy Scouts.

Of the 105 boys discharged during the year 44 were handed to their parents, 18 were found employment while 43 were sent to the Shephard. After care Auxiliary Home.

In conclusion the chairman thanked Sir Leslie Wilson for the handsome donation to the Institution and paid a word of tribute to Mr. J. Desai the Superintendent of the Institution and Dr. Saldanha, the retiring medical officer.

Sir Henry then distributed the prizes.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

In the course of his speech Sir Henry said:—

I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a visit to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution of which I have heard a good deal in recent years, but which it has not fallen to my lot to visit personally until to-day.

Interested as I have always been in the finances of the Bombay Presidency, I am glad to learn that your Committee has made further progress in the direction of making the institution self-supporting. It is frequently complained that Government do not take adequate steps to make similar institutions pay for themselves, or at least to make them less expensive than they are at present. There is room for difference of opinion on this question, because when we have tried in the past to make use of jail labour, we have been informed that we are competing with private enterprise. I am glad, therefore, to note that our leading public men are now beginning to take a practical view of our provincial expenditure and, I think, that opinion is coming round to the view that it is not right to maintain, for example, a large number of State guests at a dead loss. I do not, of course, suggest that a reformatory is of the same character as a jail, but the principle that the boys should at least help towards their own maintenance is, I am sure, a good one, and the results which have been achieved prove the wisdom of Government in placing this institution in charge of one of our leading business men.

A TRIBUTE TO REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

"I am glad to learn of the co-operation that exists between this institution and our reformatory at Poona with which I am personally more familiar. I have been told on good authority that the teaching there and the general treatment of the boys is so good that some parents have approached the Superintendent and asked that their boys might be admitted to the reformatory as being the best school within their knowledge. I do not know whether any similar applications have been made to the Committee of this institution, but, looking to the surroundings, and to the well cared for and contented appearance of the boys, I should not be surprised to learn that many of them are considerably happier than they would be outside.

The attention that is paid to recreation and Boy Scouting is particularly gratifying, because I feel sure that in both these ways the moral character of the boys is improved, and that by attention to these activities, the institution is more likely to have that effect on the moral and physical development of the boys which it is intended to have. Your request, for a separate Scout room has not yet come before Government for consideration, but when it is received, it will be most sympathetically considered.

Before concluding, I would like to congratulate your Superintendent, Mr. Desai, and your new Head Master, Mr. Mehta, and all the members of the Staff on the excellent work which they are doing here.

With a vote of thanks to Sir Henry and the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

At a special general meeting of the Indian Merchants' chamebr held on Saturday at the Kanada Buildings to amend the rules for the election by the Chamber of a representative on the Improvement Trust Committee under the presidency of Mr. Jagji Naranji, the following amended rules were passed:—

(1.) A candidate for the election as a member of the Bombay Improvement Committee, as well as voters therefor, should be members of the Chamber or representatives deputed by member firms or member-associations (whose names should be duly notified to the Secretary of the Chamber from time to time) provided that candidates must always be Indians. Changes, if any, in names of representatives should be reported to the Secretary at least one week before the date of the election.

(2.) Those members who wish to become candidates in conformity with Rule 1 above should send their names to the office of the Chamber 7 clear days before the date fixed for the election together with the names of proposers and seconders.

(3.) The Committee of the Chamber shall elect two Scrutineers at least 7 clear days before the date fixed for the election.

(4.) The Secretary of the Chamber shall circulate the names of candidates at least 3 clear days before the date, fixed for the election.

(5.) The Committee shall fix a day (notice whereof shall be given to all the members of the Chamber) on which the ballot box will be kept open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Voting papers will be provided to the members in the Office of the Chamber after getting their signatures on the counterfoil. These voting papers will be duly filled in by the members in the ballot box room and placed in the ballot box. The ballot box will remain in charge of the Secretary or other officer of the Chamber appointed by him. At 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the date of the election the Scrutineers shall seal the ballot box and on the next day after scrutinising the voting papers declare the result of the election. A fresh voting paper will only be issued in return of the original one. It shall not be open to the candidates or to their agents to enter the room containing the ballot box except for the purpose of recording their votes, nor will they be permitted to arrange refreshments in connection with the election.

(6.) The candidates who gets the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

(7.) In case any two or more candidates shall obtain an equal number of votes, the Chairman or, in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(8.) In the case of there being only one candidate he shall be declared to be duly elected.

(9.) In the case of a casual vacancy necessitating the election of a substitute the election for that period shall be made by the Committee by ballot.

G. I. P RAILWAY STAFF UNION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union was held on Sunday, the 21st instant, in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association. In view of the importance of the business before the meeting invitations were sent to such persons as were not members of the Executive Committee.

Consideration was first given to the resignation of the President Mr. Motilal J. Mehta. The meeting resolved that Mr. Motilal be requested to reconsider the matter.

The subjects that evoked interesting discussion were the reorganisation of the Union and the proposal to hold a conference of the G. I. P. Railway workers. In connection with this subject Mr. D. R. Thengdi the President of the Poona branch of the Union and Swami Adwaitanand made some valuable suggestions. In the end the work of revising the Present Constitution, wherever necessary, in the light of the new Trade Union Act was left to the Committee consisting of the following members:—Swami Adwaitanand, S. C. Joshi, D. R. Thengdi, P. S. Bakhale, V. S. Punde, M. G. Gore, M. Shrinivasrao, Gangadhar Laxuman, Govind Pandharinath, B. K. Kane, M. B. Tillu, and P. M. Gharpure, Mr. P. S. Bakhale was appointed the convening Secretary of the Committee.

It was also resolved that the same Committee should consider the proposal of holding the Conference. The work of collecting the grievances of the Subordinate Railway Employees and the preparation of a brief statement thereof was also left to the same Committee.

The Committee also resolved that pending the revision of the constitution, subscription should be collected foom the members of the Union at the old rate namely, one day's wages in a year.

The Committee elected Mr. P. S. Bakhale to represent the Union on the Executive Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's federation.

Messrs. P. S. Bakhale and S. C. Joshi were elected to represent the Union on the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

It was also resolved to request Swami Adwaitanand to resume the Editorship of the G. I. P. Railway Union Herald.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

GRUESOME CITY TRAGEDY.

HUMAN CORPSE ON RAILWAY LINES.

Marine Lines station was the scene of a gruesome tragedy on Saturday morning, when the dead body of a Hindu was discovered by a porter while on his rounds to clean lamps from the signal posts. The body which was clean cut from the head was lying about twenty feet from the overbridge to the south of the station.

The police being informed commenced their investigation, but so far they have not been able to say whether it was the case of a cold-blooded murder or one of accident, pure and simple, while crossing the railway lines.

The mystery enhances the suspicion as there are several incised wounds on the body, chiefly on the arms while the skull is crushed beyond recognition. The deceased seemed to be a Hindu about 25 years of age. The police have not yet identified the body, and further enquiries are in progress.

INQUEST.

At an inquest held over the body of the Hindu, the porter of the Marine Lines deposed that he saw the body lying on the down line near the Home Signal. He communicated the matter to the Station Master and the police.

A police constable stated that though a bataki was beaten throughout the no relatives or friends of the deceased had come forward to claim the body.

A verdict of death due to being run over by a train was recorded, the Coroner adding that it appeared to be a case of suicide.

COURT LIBRARIES.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO FRAME RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Advocate, was "at Home" to the bench and the bar of the Presidency Magistrate's Courts on Saturday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court when a large number of members of the legal profession assembled in response to the invitation. Among those present were also Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Mr. P. J. Thakar, Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Frank Olivera and others.

The proceeding commenced with a meeting to frame rules and regulation in regard to the library and the matter was referred to a Sub-Committee. Hon. Secretaries of the different court libraries were then appointed and the gathering adjourned to the corridor of the Third Presidency Magistrate's Chamber where refreshments were served.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The First Dadar Co-operative Conference was held in Antonio De Silva's High School Hall, Dadar under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Jadhav laid stress on the importance of propaganda for co-operative work among the masses. Any co-operative movement depended for its success upon the interest taken in it by the people whom it was intended to benefit. Those who exercised some influence among the people should therefore educate them so as to make them understand the benefits of the co-operative movement. The success of the movement was in itself the best proof of the need of such a movement in the locality in which it succeeded. The speaker welcomed the movement in Dadar and again reminded his hearers that it would entirely depend upon their support for its success.

The movement, he said, should be initiated among the class of wage-earners. In the more advanced countries of Europe the working classes started such movements of their own accord and in course of time the unions gained sufficient strength to ensure the success of all their undertakings. While approving of the idea of a saving fund he thought that the matter should be better left to women. The milk society, spoken of by Mr. Bole, would not be much handicapped by dealing in tea, sugar and such like commodities on lines similar to those adopted by the Rochdale experimentists.

After a vote of thanks to the chair Mr. Jadhav was garlanded and left the conference.

Professor Kaji took the chair, and he moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously.

"This Conference, which is the first of its kind held in this part of the Bombay City, thanks the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute for having started its Branch at Dadar to facilitate thorough and easy propaganda to carry the message of Cooperation to the people and calls upon the public to join the Institute in large numbers as members and whole heartedly work the Co-operative movement for their economic regeneration and unity among the people.

The following resolution was also passed:

"This Conference recognises that the fundamental basis of all Co-operative activities in the case of wage-earners such as the residents of Dadar generally is thrift and strongly urges the Dadar Co-operative Institute to carry on an intensive propaganda for the purpose and to promote deposits from members in the Co-operative Credit Societies in the area.

Mr. R. B Wilson presiding at the annual meeting of the District Charitable Society Calcutta on Friday said that the good work done by the society was sometimes hampered by frauds.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926.

LLOYD'S FOLLIES.

The speeches made and the resolutions passed at the Gaiety Theatre meeting last week constituted a revelation to the bureaucracy of what the sober opinion of those who generally support it in its policies and actions think of its boasted efficiency and the muddle it has made of the tax-payers' money. But the meeting held at the Congress House on Saturday reflected public opinion on the question more truly and effectively than the Gaiety Theatre meeting. The latter meeting while condemning the Government policy merely asked for a Committee of Enquiry into the Development Scandal. It gave no indication to the public as to what the organisers of the meeting would do if the Government persisted in their mad policy of flouting public opinion by refusing the investigation and it did not clearly give expression to the strong public feeling that exists throughout the Presidency that the wrong-doers, whoever they are and however high-placed they may be, should be brought to book. The resolutions passed at the Congress House meeting remedy these defects. They demand that "an independent Commission, with a non-official President and majority, be appointed forthwith, to hold a public enquiry into the causes of the losses involved in the Bombay Development Directorate, and especially the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in order to fix the responsibility upon the persons concerned for such losses caused through fraud, negligence or flagrant disregard of public duty and to report and recommend such action as may be necessary and feasible." They go further. They declare that "in the event of Government's failure to appoint such a Commission, a Citizens' Board, consisting of representatives of important institutions, be formed to consider the steps to be taken and measures to be adopted to safeguard the interests and enforce the rights of the public."

Mr. Nariman spoke the truth when he said that Government knowing the mentality of the citizens of Bombay who would agitate and cool down after a time would cynically ignore the demand for enquiry. This is a real danger aganist which, in view of past experience and the importance of the issues involved, the citizens of Bombay have specially to guard. The organisers of the Congress House meeting have, therefore, rendered a distinct service to the Presidency by emphasising this danger. But we see no reason why the appointment of a Citizen's Boad contemplated in the resolution should be deferred to a time when it becomes clear that the Government have no intention of accepting the public demand for enquiry. The Board should be appointed forthwith and it should be the duty of this Board, by organising a vigorous and persistent agitation, to force the hands of the Government as regards the Commission of Enquiry, the due punishment of those found guilty and adequate compensation to the tax-payer for the heavy loss of his hard-earned money. There is another grave consideration which makes the immediate appointment of the Citizens' Board necessary. The Sukkur Barrage, from all accounts, is going to prove another and far more stupendous failure. The original estimate of expenditure for the Back Bay Reclamation was only Rs. 367 lakhs while the original estimate for the Sukkur Barrage is Rs. 1,843 lakhs. If three crores and odd for Back Bay have subsequently jumped to 11 crores, is there anything to prevent the 18 crores for Sukkur Barrage mounting to over 50 crores, involving the Presidency into losses of such appalling magnitude as to make even normal progress in nation-building activities almost impossible for several generations to come. The letter from Mr. Thomas Summers, retired Chief Engineer in Sind, which we published on Saturday, brings into prominent relief the need for immediate investigation into the Sukkur Barrage Scheme as well as the Back Bay failure. As Mr. Summers points out, a committee was appointed for the new Delhi *after* about eight crores and a half had been wasted and a committee examined the Sutlej project when it was too late to rectify the mistakes made. The Back Bay disaster is a third warning and it should be the last. The Back Bay Scheme was launched, despite the adverse opinion of all experts who had examined it, on the recommendation of Sir George Buchanan, about whose qualifications the least said the better and whose appointment, as Mr. Nariman pointed out, was made in suspicious circumstances. According to the testimony of Mr. Thomas Summers, Sir Walter Hughes, who knew Bombay intimately and who held the responsible post of Chairman of the Port Trust, seemed certain that the scheme was bad and was quite sad and angry about it all. The experts who had advised against the Reclamation Scheme have proved to be right. Will not their foreboding regarding the Sukkur Barrage Scheme also prove true, especially as it was also launched, in the teeth of expert opinion, by the same self-willed Governor whose monumental bungling in regard to the Back Bay has involved Bombay in colossal financial loss? Everyone who has the interest of the City and the Presidency is convinced about the need for an immediate and exhaustive investigation into the two Lloyd Follies. If the Government refuse this investigation, they will lay themselves open to the suspicion, which the public entertain and which grows in volume day by day, that they are pursuing a policy of "hush-hush" with a view to shield the wrong-doers. The duty of the public, however, is clear. They must not flag in their agitation for the ascertainment of the truth and the punishment of the guilty, for compensation of loss incurred and guarantee against future disasters of a similar kind. And the Citizens' Board should see that this agitation is carried on from day to day.

UNREPENTANT.

The Government of Bengal are unrepentant. They have let out Srijut Anil Baran Roy, an Ordinance prisoner, and they have arrested Mr. Abdur Rashid, the Secretary to a Dental College in Calcutta, under the notorious Bengal Ordinance Act. Against the member of the Bengal Legislative Council, enthusiastic Congress-worker and self-less patriot, Anil Baran Roy, the Government have not found a shred of evidence even remotely to suspect him of any unlawful intention or action. They had the hardihood, as Srijut Roy declared after his release, to present to him a charge sheet, within a month of his detention, accusing him "of revolutionary conspiracy to overthrow Government by violence, smuggling of arms and conspiracy to assassinate Government officials". Sir Hugh Stephenson, who saw Srijut Roy in jail before the release, told him that "Government had now a different opinion about him." Srijut Roy was released unconditionally.

So it comes to this that so long as Government do not happen to come to "a different opinion" about the detenus still rotting in jails, refused the open trial which they claim, they have no option but to continue in captivity. Not only that. So little are the Government ashamed of their star-chamber methods that they seize upon a Muslim professional man under the Ordinance Act, the very day they their Srijut Roy. The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri declared in his Kamala lectures before the Calcutta University last month that "when the head of the Government had the power to pass laws and bring them into force, it was the survival of the arbitrary power which belonged to a somewhat ancient date and they could not be expected to describe themselves as a people enjoying anything like a democratic form of government'. And yet the Right Honourable gentleman and his followers talk of working the "Reforms"!

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Two things must have recently attracted Indian students of China's present unhappy struggles to reach some political equilibrium. The first is the definite attempt on the part of Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian War-Lord, to turn out the effete Peking Government, the second is the considerable agitation amongst Chinese youth over the Taku River affair and their efforts, at the risk of life, to make the Peking Government realise the sense of national self-respect. The Knominchun, upon which the Peking Government depends for chief support, has become, as a people's party, a hopeless mass of intrigue and the military forces available for it are in a chaotic state of insubordination. The well-disciplined armies of Chang-Tso-Lin and Wu-Pei-fu, with an excellent line of communications and ample war material at their command, will very probably compel the Peking Government forces to surrender soon, and another effort will be made to make China live under a real constitutional Government.

The announcement that the Chinese diplomat, Willington Koo, will be invited, to reconstitute such a Government ought to make the European Powers who profess to help China with a new Tariff Conference more readily amenable to a just and equitable solution of the vexed problem of extra-territoriality for foreigners in that country. No other problem exercises the mind of Chinese youth at present so much as this, and its existence is considered by young China as an abject recognition of the fact that their country is a sovereign State only in name. When European diplomats and peregrinating professors confess that they are impressed by Chinese culture, young China tends to ask in bitterness: Do they really know what Chinese culture is? If they do, how can they allow Europe to exploit China in the present manner? As a young Chinese writer complains in the American periodical "The World To-morrow": "It was not long ago that pigtails, idol-worship, and foot-binding summed up to the Western mind the contents of Chinese culture". He argues angrily that "those who are concerned merely with China's railroads, mines, loans and their own spheres of influence have of course little more then contempt for China's spiritual treasures". So the real question is whether the Powers are truly sincere in their desire, expressed by various European statesmen recently, to lend a helping hand to China. If they are sincere, they must consider the tariff problems of China and the European "rights" of extra-territoriality from the Chinese point of view and make a genuine effort to reconcile themselves to the Chinese position. Otherwise their concern for hapless China will be shown to be only a mercenary concern.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BY. S. G. WARTY.

As one enters the visitors' gallery, the first object to which one's attention is involuntarily directed is the Chair. Therein sits our friend, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the erstwhile turbulent spirit of the Swaraj party, but now a mute, silent, dignified figure. Who will not say that his grey beard adds to dignity of his position as Speaker? And his wig becomes him all right. He sits motionless like a statue and to unaccustomed eyes appears like an inanimate object in a human form. But he is all attention. Not a word nor a gesture on the part of a member even in the farthest corner of the Assembly, escapes his attentive ear or observant eye. At the least impropriety in words or in manner, he appears to jump from his seat, ready to administer a rebuke if necessary to the member, and jealously guarding the prestige of the Assembly as of the chair. He is a firm disciplinarian and his rulings command the ungrudging respect of all. By his sound knowledge of constitutional procedure, by the strength of his discipline, by his despatch of business, and last but not least by his naturally dignified appearance which even in the midst of greatest excitement retains a placid, cool, serene surface, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has already proved a great Speaker who may be expected, if he remain long enough, to establish traditions which the coming generations may be delighted to honour. Bombay may well be proud of him.

Official Speakers.

From the speaker now to the Assembly. It must be remembered that the Assembly is essentially a talking machine; for a representative government is a government by discussion. And much the greater part of the talk goes to the share of the Swaraj party. As a rule speeches by Indian members are long and voluble but speeches by European members are always to the point and businesslike. On this account, speeches by Europeans rarely appear tedious.

On the right side of the Speaker on the front bench, sit the members of Government, among whom is sometimes found the Commander-in-Chief whenever he has to make a statement on affairs connected with the Military Department. The Home Member, Sir Alexander Muddiman, is a polished speaker on the Government bench and the winning characteristic of his logic is irresistible. He speaks in a delightful vein, always appealing to the good sense of the Assembly, never once allowing bad temper to diturb his suave equanimity and natural geniality. He rarely fails to give to Pandit Motilal the compliment of a reply when the latter chooses to speak. Sir Charles Innes, a born bureaucrat and addicted to routine, brings his official manner in the Assembly, and speaks in an unimpassioned State paper style, appearing less liberal in words than in action. Nor is Sir Basil Blackett any great impression-maker; he is ordinary but makes himself conspicuous by too many interruptions. He has the appearance of a high brow and though undoubtedly able, seems to be too conscious of his ability. His remarks are characterised by a caustic carelessness, the invariable concomitant of a pose of superiority. But when in his caustic mood, he meets his equal in this respect in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the front bench on the opposite side.

The Madras Twins.

On the speaker's left side, in the first front bench, sit the Madras twins. Sir Shivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Rangachariar, both similarly dressed and almost equally fat, and indistinguishable from distance unless one knows that Sir Shivaswamy always sits first and Mr. Rangachariar second. Both speak always to the point and never intervene in debate unless when necessary. Their words have the weight of experience, and when they rise to speak, there is immediately silence all round and you can hear them distinctly, even when they speak in low tones.

The activity of the House would seem to be concentrated, however, in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who is the official referee of the Swaraj Party on all matters economic and financial. Mr. Jamnadas is very painstaking, and is always busy with his books, reports, facts and figures. It is with such equipment that he manages to prove himself the acutest critic of Government in the Assembly and very often the replies from Sir Charles Innes are confined to Mr. Jamnadas's remarks. In his speeches he is exhaustive, and uses considerable skill in marshalling his arguments. His speech on the rejection of the Railway Board demand was, indeed, masterly. He does not however seem to care to cultivate a style in delivery. He also seems to take the discussions too seriously—an aspect of sincerity usually associated with youthful spirit. Pandit Motilal commands the most respectful hearing, though his manner of delivery though polished, is not sufficiently attractive. He is, however, a ready debater and in his impromptu replies none can equal him.

Bombay's Share.

Perhaps the most effective speaker in the Assembly is Mr. Jinnah. He never opens his mouth unless where he is sure, and though not eloquent in the sense of speed, his every word is punctuated with an emphasis and pointed with a directness which indicate its origin in the depth of his heart. His manner is embellished with the artistic perfection of the art of advocacy and his economy in words serves him right. Our friend Mr. Joshi takes his work in the Assembly essentially as a matter of honest duty and never tires of plodding his weary way in the midst of reverses, at times rising to a temper of righteous indignation.

FUTURE OF SANTA CRUZ.

The Bell Committee recommended a referendum for consulting the people of leading villages like Santa Cruz, Parle and Andheri with regard to the future of local self-government in their respective areas. These three villages have expressed their mind in no uncertain terms. Santa Cruz has definitely and unanimously stated that it does not want to be joined to Bandra. This was the only question placed before both the landlords and tenants of this suburb, but the official who was entrusted with the task of taking the referendum very wisely allowed a second resolution which would convey the wishes of Santa Cruz as to the exact standing it wanted to have in any scheme of local self-government. There was a resolution to the effect that Santa Cruz should have a separate Municipality to which an amendment was moved that Santa Cruz should be joined with Parle, Andheri and two or three other villages to form a separate municipal area. Ville Parle clearly and unanimously declared that it wanted to have a separate municipality of its own, while Andheri wanted a joint municipal area for Andheri, Santa Cruz, Parle and two or three other villages. The Bandra municipality was similarly consulted with regard to its taking over Santa Cruz in its municipal limits and the municipality has unanimously voted for such an inclusion.

There seems to have been much misunderstanding with regard to the exact significance of the word 'referendum' and one fears that a mistake has been committed in taking the referendum of some of these places. A referendum means in the strict sense of the word, referring measures passed by the legislative bodies to voters or electorates for approval or rejection as in the Swiss cantons and in various local governments in the United States. The referendum in this case, however, was consulting the public opinion of these villages. Now when Parle wanted to have a separate municipality of its own, it should have automatically precluded consulting Santa Cruz and Andheri with regard to their forming a joint municipal area of Santa Cruz, Andheri, Parle and two or three other villages, for an expression of an unanimous wish by a particular village should be respected. Similarly, when the people of Santa Cruz unanimously voted against being included in the municipal limits of Bandra, there was no reason for consulting the Bandra municipality whether they would like to have Santa Cruz within their municipal limits or not. Such a question could have arisen only if Santa Cruz had approved of being included in the Bandra limits. If the Government, now, take action upon the recommendation of the Bandra municipality and give over Santa Cruz and Wakola and eastwards upto the Kurla municipal limits to Bandra they will be over-riding the unanimous wishes of the people concerned and creating a cause of perpetual irritation, annoyance and disagreement. There was no meaning in taking the referendum if it was not meant to be followed. It was the plain and obvious duty of the Bandra municipality when they were consulted with regard to this question to refer to Government the very strong negative opinion expressed by Santa Cruz and to say that they did not want to include any other village against the wishes of its people. Development of local self-government means respecting by different villages of the rights of their neighbours.

M

TRIFLES.

The "Bengalee" is in grim earnest. It has discovered that it is futile to expect the Swarajists "to ever embark upon a policy of strong, determined and continuous opposition." After this discovery it proposes to demolish the Swarajist's arguments.

* * *

"Let us take the first point first", says the "Bengalee". This is very nice. I like people who take the first point first. But the point which the "Bengalee" wants to take first isjust the one which it is constitutionally incapable of discussing whether it takes it first or last.

* * *

According to the "Bengalee", the first point to be taken and, of course, demolished is the Swarajist talk of "tearing off the mask of the Bureaucracy". The way the "Bengalee" tries to tear this talk to shreds is, however, ridiculous. It opines that the mask does not exist. This is, according to the moderate mentality, the most convenient answer to the Swarajist effort.

* * *

A friend of mine heard recently that in London rent collectors were held up by floods caused by a thunderstorm. He regrets we do not get thunderstoms in Bombay.

* * *

In the Madras Legislative Council a member said that he wanted the Fisheries Advisory Standing Committee to advise the Director of Fisheries with regard to the material and moral development of the fisher folk of the West Coast. The Director, will, no doubt, issue, like another famous Report on "moral and material progress", a ponderous volume consisting of the very limited material development of the fishermen and the very large moral advice they received.

* * *

New Lodger: "By the way, Mrs. Miggs —I have a few little idiosyncracies and I hope—"

Landlady: "That's all right, Sir. I'll see they are dusted regular".

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

To The Rescue.

The Conservative Press in England has supported the Baldwin Government in the mess that Sir Austen Chamberlain made at Geneva. But "Outlook", a Conservative weekly journal of High Tory principles, has come to his rescue with special enthusiasm. Referring to the fact that Sir Austen Chamberlain had a bad Press before he went to Geneva, it remarked: "The extremists of both sides have joined in abusing him for indecision on a vital issue. Nevertheless in refusing to commit himself Sir Austen has taken the only course open to a British statesman". As has been abundantly and painfully evident to the British public by now, not only did Sir Austen fail to keep a non-commital attitude, but, on the contrary, he managed to make the whole world believe that England was going to toe the line to France in regard to the increase of seats in the League's Council. The "Outlook" advises the British Foreign Minister when the issue crops up again to "vote equally against Poland and China."

What Germany Expects.

The claims of China for a permanent seat in the League Council are in fact far more just than those of Poland. And Germany, who is seeking friends both, in Europe and in the East, will not be disinclined to have China instead of Poland against whom she has partienlar objections as a hostile neighbour in the pay of France. If the League is to become a real instrument of peace it must recognise that it is a coalition of Eastern as well as Western Powers. Germany expects that as a result of the Locarno spirit, although she has had a rebuff recently, the Western Powers will overcome that spirit of exultant victory which looks upon her as a conquered nation. In the "Dawes Way", an international magazine to discuss economic questions affecting the carrying out of the Dawes Agreement, Dr. Fritz von Twardowski has a learned article entitle "what Germany expects of Locarno", which stresses the point that "Germany has offered her hand in the interest of reconciliation—now the other parties will have to prove whether the new spirit of equality and reciprocity is already strong enough to show itself in deeds".

A Reminder.

The story that Baba Gurdit Singh of "Komagata Maru" fame related at the public meeting held in Calcutta to honour him with an address of welcome is a useful reminder to India of the position she really holds in the British Empire. She is considered the brightest jewel in the British diadem, but Indians have other ideas, after long and bitter suffering, of the position she occupies, in an Empire which is composed of only two elements, the exploiters and the exploited. To India is graciously given the role of the latter. Baba Gurdit Singh told the Calcutta meeting how years ago he chartered the Japanese steamship "Komagata Maru", filled it with Indian emigrants and reached a Canadian port without touching any where else in order to conform to the laws relating to Indian immigrants. On arrival he found the Canadian law altered just to prevent them from landing and the enraged men returned to Calcutta, came into conflict with the authorities and were heavily and mercilessly punished. The exploited are wanted as serfs in Fiji, Guiana and Malay Peninsula, but they have no place as subjects with equal rights in other parts of the Empire!

Their Traditions.

The Taluqdars of Oudh have done their duty by the retiring Viceroy. So will they by the in-coming one. The departing Viceroy commended them on their loyalty. The new one, for want of anything else to say, will very likely refer to that estimable quality of theirs. Lord Reading said they had inherited fine traditions of loyalty and public service, and he had hopes that so long as they kept "to the creed of loyalty the support of law and order, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of the people" every succeeding age would not fail to find leaders and prominent men from among their ranks. He did not say what those qualities are, the unselfishness of which is so very much eulogised. What has been the exact contribution to public service in the U. P. of the landlord class?. It will be difficult to find an answer to that query. Perhaps an easier question to ask would be how far they have administered to the comforts of the "Imperial Services."

Where Does He Come In?

The Engineer-in-charge of the Karachi Air Station has given to a Press representative in Calcutta some interesting details about the giant scheme which he has in hand. The station is to be built to the order of the Air Ministry in England at an approximate cost of £200,000. One wonders in this gigantic enterprise where the Indian has a chance to come in. 300 men are to be employed to construct this magnificient air-junction for the Eastern air-travel route and it will accommodate super-airships of a cruising speed of 100 miles per hour. But is it not high time that India claimed that her own sons should be trained as air mechanics and pilots instead of having to depend upon skilled labour from abroad, that is, from England? Or is even Civil Aviation going to be a sealed book, like Artillery service in the Military, to the Indian?

BRING OFFENDERS TO BOOK.

THE ONLY WAY

LALAJI ON THE NEW PARTY

APPEAL TO SUPPORT CONGRESS

LAHORE, March 27.

Bradlaugh Hall was crowded this evening when Lala Lajpat Rai addressed the citizens of Lahore on the achievements of the Swaraj Party in the Councils and the duty of the people towards the Congress and towards the coming general elections. He regretted that Pandit Malaviya had left Lahore for Amritsar and he could not deliver his speech before the presence of Panditji, which he hoped he would do. He did not like to enter into the old history of the Congress, bu he knew one thing clearly, namely that the British Government did not care much for Paper resolutions, bluffs or threats. If it cared for anything, it was well-organised action. In 1921 both co-operation and non-cooperation had their full play in India. While Moderates in their enthusiasm for co-operation fully co-operated with Government in sending 20,000 Indians to jail, the non-cooperation lots were undergoing all sorts of sufferings and indignities for the sake of the country. If in 1921 Moderates had resigned in a body from the Councils, the condition of the country would have been different today, and Government would have surrendered to the will of the people but the Moderates did not do so. What was the result? Both failed, co-operators as well as non-cooperation. At this stage Government slackened its interests in Moderates and forgot their services and the Swaraj Party was then formed which refused to accept office under the Crown. Moderates did the same thing when Mr. Jagat Narain and Mr. Chintamani refused to accept office when invited by the Government after their resignations. The Moderates, after their bitter experience of offices of ministers, gave most adverse evidence before the Muddiman Committee about these offices. He was certain even if the offices were offered to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah, they would not be able to pull on with self-respect. Even if Ministers were given permanent office in Bengal they could not continue in office for more than a week after seeing the oppression of the people through the Bengal Ordinance.

OFFICES USELESS.

Until the Executive Government became responsible to the legislatures, there was no use accepting offices. He was convinced, however morally and intellectually high an Indian may be, he was bound to be demoralized as soon as he accepted office under present conditions. Even Moderates revised their views about offices after their retirement as Sir Mahomed Shafi expressed his agreement with the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee after his retirement which he could not do so long he was in office. Pandit Motilal as leader of the Swaraj Party had offered co-operation to Government in the Assembly in 1924 but the Government did not accept such co-operation. Therefore, the Swarajists had no other way but to walk-out. By becoming Ministers they became part and parcel of the Government. While being members of committees or by accepting daily allowances they did not become so. The President of the Assembly and of the Councils had perfect right to differ from Government and express their notes of dissent.

Moreover, so long as the Congress did not decide in favour of acceptance of offices, he could not accept them by going against the decision of the Congress. He regretted he could not understand the mentality of those revered and respected men who were talking so much about accepting offices. Pandit Malaviya had changed in 1926 from what he was in 1924. In his speech on the rejection of the Finance Bill in March 1924, Pandit Malaviya said that the only course which he could follow as the representative of people's party in India was to urge on the House not to take the Finance Bill into consideration and that Dyarchy had failed and he could not supply taxation either then or in future.

THE ONLY WAY.

It was his challenge, said Lala Lajpat Rai, that the new United Nationalist Party, which Mr. Chintamani was forming, would not live for more than seven days because this party was not homogeneous which could vote solidly on all occasions like the Swaraj Party. He knew that the country was disunited but he asked his countrymen not to lower their ideals. They should offer co-operation to Government, but if it was rejected they will have ultimately to resort to Civil Disobedience. If success was to come to Indians, it would come through Civil Disobedience. There must be a party in the country which will go on organising people for Civil Disobedience. He did not like to prophesy, concluded Lala Lajpat Rai, about the ultimate state of new parties but of one thing he was certain, that the party which will attempt to wreck the Congress will also wreck itself. He regretted that Pandit Malaviya had thought it fit to form a new party. There was one national organisation in India, said Lala Lajpat Rai, and that was the Congress which will take them to their promised goal of liberty. It might take ten or fifty or hundred years. (Loud Applause).—A. P.

A COLOSSAL FAILURE.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT COMMISSION.

FOLLY OF RECLAMATION SCHEME.

SUGGESTION FOR CITIZENS' BOARD.

A very largely attended public meeting was held at the Congress House on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, etc. to protest against the policy of the Government about the Development and Back Bay Reclamation Schemes. Owing to Mr. Horniman's illness Mr. Nariman presided, and he was supported on the platform by a large number of speakers. The meeting lasted for over two-and-half hours and vehement speeches were made in condemnation of the Development Department and of the part taken in it by the Three Georges, as one of the speaker called them, namely, Sir George Lloyd, Sir George Curtis and Sir George Buchanan. Demands were made for the impeachment of the first George, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Baron Lloyd had succeeded in making this country barren, and that the sighs of hungry men and starving children would pursue the Baron to Egypt where he was living in comfort and would hound him out of that country. The meeting passed a resolution appointing a Board to pursue the matter further.

PRESIDENTAL REMARKS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was a matter of regret to him to announce that Mr. Horniman, whom they had met there to hear, was unable to be present owing to illness. His absence that night was deplorable and regrettable, for he was one of the very first who raised his voice of protest against this department from the very day it was started, and it was a matter of great surprise and wonder to them that while wonderful and rosy pictures of the scheme were being given to them Mr. Horniman without much information and enquiry should have shown the public the defects of the scheme, and it was one of the reasons for removing him from this country, for Sir George felt that Mr. Horniman was a thorn in his side, that he was a stern and fearless critic of the Department, and that he would not be able to carry on the Department smoothly and in the manner he wished unless Mr. Horniman was put out of the way. That was eight years ago, and it was very unfortunate that Mr. Horniman was not in Bombay all these years. But the position was now reversed. Sir George Lloyd punished Mr. Horniman without any charges and although the public and Mr. Horniman had repeatedly challenged him and his Government to show them these charges they were never shown them. To-day the position was reversed. Mr. Horniman the innocent victim of Sir George was charging Sir George and calling for his impeachment, and although Mr. Horniman was treated unfairly by Sir George he did not want to be unfair to his opponent. If after investigation there was material for impeachment then and then only would Mr. Horniman call for an impeachment of Baron Lloyd. That was the difference between Sir George Lloyd and Mr. Horniman, he said.

Continuing he said the affair was so important that they must have meetings in every street corner in the city, and they must not rest content with protests merely, but must have something more than that. At the Gaiety Theatre he had said that he was not satisfied with the resolution, because it was a resolution of protest and asked for an enquiry, and after asking for enquiry if they did not take the next logical step then it would not be fair. If after an enquiry it was found that Sir George Lloyd had committed many misapplications of public funds, would it be right for them to keep quiet? It was like making an investigation at the Police station into a case and after three or four months' enquiry not to place the matter before a magistrate for a trial, although such a step was justified in the circumstances. It might be a constitutional act of impeachment, or it might be an ordinary criminal prosecution, but unless they decided upon further action this enquiry would be quite useless. He had said at the last meeting that such a mistake must be rectified and they had done it at this meeting. Action was the most important thing and the second part of the resolution asked that the citizens must wake up from their lethargy, and take some definite action, and not merely to express their indignation at a public meeting and then do nothing over the matter, as generally happened.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

If they did that, then they could be sure theirs would be a cry in the wilderness and they would be wasting their breath. In order to avoid this, and in order to prevent lethargy from taking possession of the citizens of Bombay it was intended to form a citizens' board in order to keep the flag flying and to keep the agitation alive. They would not rest until their demands were conceded. That was the meaning of the second part of the resolution, although it was not definitely stated as to what steps they should take. The citizens were going to show their cards openly to their opponents, and let the Government do what they liked. They were going to show a case to the Labour members of the Parliament for them to take up the impeachment of the guilty. They wanted to show a case not only to the authorities in this country, but in England, for them to take the necessary action. Until their demand was conceded, he would call upon the citizens of Bombay not to rest content. Until the culprit, however high he might be placed, was brought to book they would not be satisfied. They wanted the culprit to be punished only after an investigation was made. He thought he would be failing in his duty if he did not now state the case against the authorities. All this bungling and all these mistakes might be made 'bona fide', but from the very first there were suspicious circumstances and they had developed now. If they were merely 'bona fide' mistakes the public would not have minded them, but they were not. If they were honest mistakes they would not have asked for their pound of flesh, but he did not believe that they were honest mistakes. The first point was the way in which this whole scheme was launched. If the scheme was launched by a private syndicate what would have been the result, they were asked? But a private syndicate had considered the scheme and Tatas had consulted the best experts in America Messrs. Jacobs and Davies and they had given their opinion in 1911 that it would be disastrous to launch the scheme of reclamation and that fact was known to Government and it was on their records. And still Government did not consult anybody, did not refer to it and launched the scheme without giving any weight to it.

DREDGER "KALU."

About the purchase of the dredger Kalu he said Government had bought it against the repeated protests of experts, who in 1911 had given it as their opinion that that dredger was not fit for reclamation work. The appointment of Sir George Buchanan was made under very suspicious circumstances. The place was a sinecure, for he had to remain in England for eight months in the year, and had to receive an enormous commission. For such a job no applications were invited and for this important scheme everything was managed from the Government House. Sir George Buchanan was a port engineer in a second rate port like Rangoon and he was then sent to Busrah from where he was sent away, and he happened to come to Bombay because he was the friend of Sir George Lloyd, and just when the scheme was launched he came to be appointed as the consulting engineer. The appointment was made even before the scheme was launched or sanctioned. The scheme was sanctioned in June 1920, but Sir George had committed himself personally to the appointment of Sir George Buchanan three or four months before even the scheme was sanctioned. That was a very suspicious circumstance under which the appointment was made. The commission paid to Sir George Buchanan was kept secret for a long time; it was not even communicated to the Council, and it was treated as a non-votable item. The Council could not discuss the item for the first four years; but the Accountant-General discovered it was an illegal Payment and he objected to the appointment, and the matter had to be brought before the Council. That was scandal No. 1 which awaited an investigation. The second scandal was the purchase of the dredgers at a cost of about 15 lakhs, which would not fetch more than 4 or 5 lakhs now and they would have to be sold to Borah contractors. One of the dredgers was a failure at the time of purchase and the other was recommended by Sir George Buchanan, and he was to get commission on the recommendation he was going to make, and in that way alone he got as much as 950 thousands. These dredgers were also purchased some months before the sanction, in the same way as the appointment of Sir George Buchanan was made. No advertisements were given and no tenders were asked for from America, where the best dredgers were made, and they were purchased through Sir George Buchanan and this was scandal No. 2. The whole Department was made a Reserved Department in order to avoid discussion of it in the Council. They called it a Special Department and placed it under the control of an executive member.

DUMPING OF UNEMPLOYED ON INDIA.

Again when the housing scheme was launched the sole object of it was stated to be the relief of housing stringency in the City and the housing of the poor and the labouring classes, as there were 63,000 tenements less in Bombay. Since the scheme was launched to relieve the distress of the industrial classes, it was passed by the Council without a single dissentient and ultimately the Government made use of the scheme to solve the unemployment problem in England. All the gentlemen who could not find employment in the world were dumped on Indians, and 20 persons were employed in one or the other capacity on salaries of between two to three thousand per month. People who had retired or were retiring from their jobs were offered salaries of from two to three thousand per month, and Sir Lawless Hepper whose term of office as the Director of Munitions had expired was brought at the head of the Department as the Director of Development at an enormous salary. There was another scandal, for some of the engineers after they had worked for two or three years found that their jobs were not lucrative enough and they resigned them and took up contracts in the department from their old colleagues with whom they were living, in many instances. The result of this was that many times lower tenders were rejected and higher tenders were accepted because they came from Europeans. There had been cases in which tenders which were lower by thirty or forty thousand rupees for the chawls, were rejected and the higher tenders accepted by the department.

The public had been asking for an investigation for the last many years on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. They wanted to know what was happening in the department behind the scenes and they wanted an open enquiry and investigation and unless there was an open investigation the suspicions in the minds of the people would always remain. If the hands of the Government were clean then they should place all the facts before the public, and he hoped the Board would not rest content until their demand was conceded by Government. The Board would be justified in any steps they might take, either constitutional or not, for their cause was just. They would not rest content till they had laid bare the guilt of the culprits and the guilty punished. (Loud Applause.)

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and other allied bodies, demands that

(1) an independent Commission, with a non-official President and majority, be appointed forthwith, to hold a public enquiry into the causes of the losses involved in the Bombay Development Directorate, and especially the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in order to fix the responsibility upon the persons concerned for such losses caused through fraud, negligence or flagrant disregard of public duty and to report and recommend such action as may be necessary and feasible; and that

(2) in the event of Government's failure to appoint, such a Commission a Citizens' Board, consisting of representatives of important Institutions, be formed to consider the steps to be taken and measures to be adopted to safeguard the interests and enforce the rights of the public.

Mr. Jamnadas said the chairman of the meeting had laid the whole case before them and had made out a case for an enquiry. The characteristic of an Englishman was to disregard facts and believe in fiction, and the "hush hush" policy was the cornerstone of England's greatness, and the same policy which was the corner stone of England's greatness was adopted in the case of the Development Department. To hush up the truth and push forward the untruth had been the policy ever since the scheme was inaugurated or even contemplated. Everybody who was of any importance had pronounced against the scheme in 1913, and in Mr. Subedar's book they would find a collection of opinions of important persons against the scheme, and yet Government persisted in proceeding with the scheme. It was hatched in the dark and it was sprung upon the public as a surprise. The scheme which was to cost them about 377 lakhs was now estimated to cost them about 11 crores for the Back Bay scheme alone. The majority of the Advisory Committee were like the majority in the Muddiman Committee where only Sir M. Shaffi constituted the majority, and as soon as he retired he said he was in favour of the minority report. There was a member of the name of Mr. Reed who had signed the majority report and who at the end had added a minute which showed that he agreed with the minority. And still he had signed the majority report. Therefore, they must take Mr. Reed as having signed the minority report and the Government majority was non-existent altogether. Government had a ready purchaser for plot No. 8 in the Military Department, but as Mr. Subedar had pointed out the loss would be taken from the shoulders of the citizens of Bombay and put on those of the cultivators of the whole of India. There was a nice building scheme for Chembur with nice roads and small bungalows but the plots were all unoccupied and Government wanted to sell them to the G. I. P. Railway for building staff quarters. The same policy was being pursued by the Government in regard to plot No. 8 which was being sold to the Military. When plots Nos. 1 and 2 were completed there would be 1,800 plots of about 1200 square yards and at a monthly rental of Rs. 450 per month they, it is hoped, would be let to the public. But he wanted to know how many people were there in Bombay at the present time who would be prepared to rent these plots at Rs. 450 per month. That was not all, for the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and other public bodies had land to the extent of 86,82,871 sq. yards, and at an average of 1200 sq. yards per plot, there would be no less than 8,500 plots in all, all of which would have to be built upon. But there were ready plots which could not be occupied by people, and if there were more plots there would be competition between them and the Development Department. There would be altogether about 10,000 plots ready for occupation and who was going to buy the Development Department plots at a cost of Rs. 450 per month? How many solvent people were there in the city? There were only two people solvent in the city, one was Sir Sassoon J. David and another was his liftman. (Laughter). Because, Sir Sassoon must require a liftman to take him up to his flat. (Laughter). About the Military department, he said, they could spend as much as they liked, because the expenditure was non-votable. The success of plots. Nos. 1 and 2 was problematical, he said.

WANTED ENQUIRY INTO COLOSSAL FRAUDS.

Mr. Cowasji, said Mr. Jamnadas, had pronounced his opinion against the scheme long ago like Sir Lawless Hepper. They must take it for granted that plots Nos. 1 and 2 were going to be sold at competitive rates, but who was going to build there, for landlords were shrewder than the Government, and the landlord in Mr. Cowasji must be telling other landlords in the city not to invest their money in these plots. Continuing he said they must ask for an enquiry into these colossal frauds and monumental folly of Sir George Lloyd. As he had already said the dredgers were successful, for they had succeeded in dredging away a large part of India's wealth to England through the dredgers Lloyd and Buchanan. From the Indian point of view the scheme was a perfect failure which would remain a monument to the incapacity and inefficiency of Sir George Lloyd.

He was told that Mr. V. P. Vaidya had written a letter to the Governor asking for a committee of enquiry and suggesting the names of Sir N. C. MacLeod, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir M. Viswesaraya. He had the fullest confidence in Sir M. Viswesaraya, but not in others, and he would suggest the addition of men like Mr. Nariman in order to have a thorough enquiry into the whole position. The Board appointed under the resolution would have to demand the impeachment of Baron Lloyd who had left the country barren. The result of this would be that Bombay would be taxed for many generations to come beyond the limit of the people and mothers would go hungry and children would not get enough nourishment; there was too much unemployment now and people were starving. They could not expect anything from men like Baldwin, Chamberlain and Brokenhead. (Laughter). and they could not get any one in the House of Commons to demand the impeachment of Baron Lloyd if he were found guilty. But let them make their demand and there were really democratic men in the left wing of the Labour Party and they might help Indians. It was the duty of the Board, which was going to be appointed, under the resolution to place their case before the Labour members so that Baron Lloyd could be impeached. Even if nothing were to result from the impeachment, it would be on the records of the House of Commons, just like Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill. (Loud Laughter).

THE QUESTION OF LOSS.

Mr. J. K. Mehta seconding the resolution said: One thing with regard to all criticism about the Development Department is that there is no difference whatsoever with regard to facts. The majority Committee of the Sub-Committee or the Special Committee in their report even admit once that the loss will be Rs. 8½ crores, once that it will be Rs. 5.66 crores and once that it will be Rs. 19.488 crores, and indicates the loss as on date of closing the books at Rs. 181.33 crores. While the majority of the Committee would still like to continue blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 8, the minority Committee would not like to do this and would have only block No. 8 completed. He would recommend the stopping of all the work, disbanding the establishment and selling away the plant. The public meeting held in the earlier part of this week recommended a thorough investigation by a Commission of enquiry and this looking to all the different aspects of the question seems to be the best course possible under the circumstances. While there is thus a concensus of opinion with regard to the losses which have resulted and are likely to result from the working of the Development Department, the Government still ploughs a lonely furrow and superimposes its inextinguishable optimism on the figures and gives its own estimates intended to show to the people that the scheme will not result in such big losses as have been put forward by its

(Continued on page 9.)

MESSAGE OF SWARAJ.

CALL FOR UNITED EFFORTS

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed a public meeting yesterday evening under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The audience numbered 5,000. Mrs. Naidu while commencing her speech in Hindustani, said that owing to the tyranny and 'zabardast' of Mahatma Gandhi every speaker, whether he or she knew Hindustani or not, was compelled to speak in Hindustani and that she, being one of the victims of that 'zulum' would though against her will speak in Hindustani.

In very feeling terms she proclaimed that while there was spring all over the world, the heart of the Indian nation had temporarily succumbed to the naked autumn. All round in this land the leaves of hope had fallen; but in spite of all that the Congress alone had the message of bringing back hope to the hopeless, of giving life to the apparently dead and dry, and ultimately of uniting the scattered forces to gain the long-lost freedom of the Mother India. To-day India was busy in domestic warfare. Mutual suspicions had their fullest hold over the unfortunate sons of the Mother. What then, you will ask, I an "abala" (strengthless) as we are called am to do. Well, I am an "abala" (weak) but I shall do my work. I shall take a broomstick and clean the corners and the corridors of my Mother India's house, shall look after family work and thereby do my bit for our common Mother.

POVERTY OF THE COUNTRY.

She further dealt with the poverty of India. She said, there were in the villages to-day millions of "Yashodas" and 'Gopals'. Only there was no milk, no food and no clothing, and that was the heart-rending curse of the present India. Our Congress wanted no better that woeful condition. In the villages there was less of mutual wranglings, less of mutual want of confidence and, therefore, the towns had better learn from them. There were parties and parties in this land but all the parties should come under the banner of the Congress whence they would feel stronger to fight the bureaucracy. "Oh, I wish I were heard when singing of unity—unity which alone could bring Swaraj" O! you living particles of God, do not rush at the feet of others! Why not feel and declare from the housetops that you are the moon, the sun, the rays, nay the very heart of the Lord, the Creator of the universe. O! Young India, arise and awake! flock in your thousands, nay in your millions, under the Congress Flag. Organize a national militia and sacrifice yourself at the altar of Mother India.

COMMUNALISM—THE CURSE OF INDIA.

Further on while laying special stress on the advisability of carrying on foreign propaganda for the dissemination of correct news about India, she dealt at length with the question of Untouchables. She then made some observations about the Hindu Sabha and the Tanzim movements. She said that communal organisations should limit their activities to the social regeneration of their respective community, but should never grow anti-national. The Muslims, for example, should never be dishonest to their Mother by transferring their affection from the lands which gave them birth to lands which were after all not theirs but foreign. The Dar-ul-Islam of the Indian Muslims was here in India and nowhere else. Both Hindus and Muslims should set at rest their unfortunate quarrels, and having become united should strive hard for the liberation of India.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

After Mrs. Naidu finished her speech Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a few words to the audience. He said that Mrs. Naidu's message given to-day was really the message of Mother India delivered to her sons through the loving tongue of her beloved daughter Sarojini Devi. The Indian National Congress, he said, was the only representative National Body to work for the political emancipation of India, and, therefore, every Indian should join it, every community should support it, and through this institution serve India.

Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra offered thanks to Mrs. Naidu for her admirable address on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad and the meeting dispersed. This morning Mrs. Naidu was given an address by the Local Sagit Samiti. This evening she addresses the students of the Hindu Boarding House and to-morrow morning she leaves for Bombay by the Mail.

MRS. NAIDU ON PRESENT SITUATION.

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is on a short visit to Allahabad spoke at a well-attended public meeting to-day, presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru, on the present situation, political, economic and communal and made an appeal for organisation and action and the closing up of all ranks for the nation's good.—A.P.

FIGHTING IN CHINA

EXPECTED TROOP MOVEMENT.

WHITE RUSSIANS IN WORK AT ANTING.

LONDON, March 26.

Peking.—Forty thousand Kuominchun troops are scattered around Peking listlessly awaiting orders while leaders are divided in the opinion, some wishing to continue the retreat to Kalgan while others are advocating the awaiting of the result of the elder statesmen's efforts to arrange a peaceful settlement.

Meanwhile General Chang-Tso-Lin's and Wu Pei-fu's allied forces are pressing on towards Peking. Li Ching-Lin's armoured train manned by White Russians came into conflict with Kuominchun this morning at Anting, thirty miles from Peking.

LATER

Kuominchun leaders have resolved on an active instead of half-hearted defence which is demoralising the troops. Consequently a considerable troop movement is expected to-night. A bodyguard of 40,000 Anfuite troops are guarding sandbagged approaches to Tuan Chi-juis quarters.—Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR YANGTSUN.

TIENTSIN & PEKING COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

SHANGHAI, Mar. 27.

Communications between Tientsin and Peking have been cut. This is believed to indicate that fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Yangtsun, twenty miles from Tientsin, where Kuominchun have established their rear-guard.—Reuter.

WHITE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

HELPING ANTI-NATIONAL FORCES.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "CHRONICLE")

LONDON, March 27.

A message from Peking says that white Russians are manning armoured trains of anti-national forces. Such a fact explains the alleged Soviet intervention in the Chinese Civil War and the Soviet Embassy at Peking is crowded with refugees flying before the anti-Communist raid of Conservative journals gloating over the shattering blow to Moscow influence.

GENERAL LUCHUNGLIN'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, March 28.

Peking.—General Lu-chung-lin, Commandant of the Kuominchun garrison here, has emphatically disclaimed any intention of disarming the chief executive and Tuan-chijui's bodyguard. This greatly relieves apprehension since Feng-yu-Hsiang's telegram cabled on 20th and 21st March.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY INMATES LEAVE FOR KALGAN.

LONDON, March 28.

Peking.—Numbers of non-official inmates of the Russian Embassy, including Cheka representatives, left Peking for Kalgan yesterday. It is not known whether they intend to follow Feng Yu-hsiang to Mongolia en route to Russia, or join General Chang Cin-chiang who is commanding the Kouminchun army.—Reuter.

THIN END OF WEDGE.

CONSERVATIVES AND ELECTRICITY BILL.

LONDON, March 28.

The Government will be faced with another difficult problem when the second reading of the Electricity Supply Bill is taken up to-morrow. Much of the opposition is expected from its own supporters.

CONSERVATIVE FEAR.

A very strong feeling exists among a section of Conservatives against the Bill, which is regarded as the thin end of the wedge of nationalisation. Some forty Conservatives have indicated that they are supporting the unofficial motion for the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it is socialistic. It is unlikely, however, that this motion will be moved as a Labour amendment, advocating that the publicly-owned system takes precedence.

While the Government circles contend that most of the criticism has arisen from the act that the technicalities of the Bill have been imperfectly understood, the situation needs careful handling and it is expected that the Government will be induced to accept some modifications.—Reuter.

THIRTY DRUSES KILLED.

FIGHTING NEAR DAMASCUS.

LONDON, March 28.

Paris.—A message from Beirut states that in the environs of Damascus a French column, while proceeding from Sednaya to Nive, encountered hostile bands. The Convoy tanks, preceding the column, engaged a powerful body of rebels at Brazo and killed thirty.—Reuter.

MY COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.

FASCISM, THE SAVING MOVEMENT.

ITS HEAVIEST TASK.

LONDON, March 26.

Rome.—On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Fascism Sgr. Mussolini has sent a message to the Italian Fascists saying, among other things: "At home the people are thronging ever more around the Government which has solved formidable problems whilst oppositions of all sorts have been dispersed. Abroad, Italy is loved or feared and respected everywhere despite the impotent manoeuvres of the old political forces which we have definitely crushed." But Fascism's heaviest task is yet to be confronted. "We must now, under the invincible symbol of Fascism, prepare unceasingly for the material and moral power of the Italian people. Blackshirts, by all means and against every obstacle, we shall realise our ideal."—Reuter.

RUMANIA AND POLAND.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Bucharest.—A treaty of alliance between Rumania and Poland has been signed.—Reuter.

DR. A. RAHMAN'S SPEECHES

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Cape Town.—The recent speeches by Dr. Abdur Rahman in India and South Africa on the Asiatic question in Union led to a protracted and acrimonious debate in the Provincial Council of which he is member.—Reuter.

TURKISH INSURRECTION LIKELY?

TURCO-IRAQ BORDER TO BE WATCHED

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that before leaving Geneva Sir A. Chamberlain obtained the concurrence of the League Council that the present Turco-Iraq border should continue to be watched by two officers of neutral nationality—either General Laidoner's present assistants or appointees of the League. The movements of the Turkish troops on the Iraq border in connection with the renewal of insurrection in Kurdistan is held to render this course all the more desirable.—Reuter.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS' SALARIES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN PARLIAMENT.

DELHI, March 26.

His Majesty's Government have decided to introduce legislation in Parliament providing that salaries of £2,000 each shall be paid to two new members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with Indian experience from British revenues.

In view of the decision of the Assembly on the Government Resolution on the subject, the original proposal that the two new members should receive, in addition, a salary of £2,000 each, payable from the Indian revenues has been dropped. The salary payable from the British revenues will, however, be in addition to pensions, if any granted to the persons in respect of having held an office in India.—A. P.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

A serious accident occurred opposite the Teynampet Police Station last night as a result of which 5 persons, two Europeans and three Indians received serious injuries and were admitted into hospitals.

It would appear that the two Europeans Messrs. Wolley and Aitkin, Assistants in local firms were returning to their quarters when Wolley's motor cycle collided with a "jutka" coming from the opposite direction. Wolley sustained serious injuries and the "jutka" crashed on another "jutka" which it was trying to overtake inflicting injuries of the occupants, Mr. Aitkin who was following on his motor cycle behind bumped his cycle on Wolley's and was thrown off his seat.—A. P.

PRINCE MAKES EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Prince of Wales is making excellent progress—Reuter.

A Bushire message says that the Danish aviators, Lt. Botved and Lt. Herschand arrived there on Friday from Aleppo and left on Saturday morning for Bunder Abbas *en route* to Tokio.

FRENCH FINANCE

MR. PERET'S NEW PROJECT.

TURN-OVER TAX GIVEN UP.

LONDON, March 27.

Paris.—The political and financial situation here has been drastically transformed. Government's fate yesterday seemed sealed owing to the Socialists and Radcals opposing an increase in the business turnover tax on which Government insisted but, to-day, M. Peret suddenly informed the Finance Committee of the Chamber that he had given up this tax and would instead submit proposals for the increase of certain indirect taxes, especially on wines, beers, spirits and certain stamp duties.

M. Peret asked for little time to put the finishing touches to the project, and the Committee readily agreed. Thus the anti-Government majority against the turnover tax has been averted at the eleventh hour.

The amendment of Deputy Margaine which was passed by the Finance Committee of the Chamber provides for State control of the importation of raw petroleum and its derivatives, and also sugar, from 1st January, 1927, but it is by no means certain that Parliament will pass it.—Reuter's Special.

COUNCIL APPROVES OF PERET'S ATTITUDE.

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS FOR SPEEDY VOTE.

LONDON, March 27.

Paris.—The Ministerial Council discussed the financial situation. M. Peret indicated that there was a hope of reaching an agreement in the Finance Committee. He added that he was prepared to make further effort at reconciliation as far as was compatible with the imperious necessities of the hour.

The Council unanimously approved of M. Peret's attitude. Subsequently, M. Peret said he would wash his hands off the whole business unless the business turnover tax and other taxes were voted by 31st March.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber passed by 15 votes to 7 with five abstentions the amendment of Deputy Margaine aiming at the institution of monopoly for higher grades of petrol.

NEED OF SPEEDY VOTE.

M. Peret declared that Government was unanimous on a speedy vote and would, if necessary, stake its existence on it. Things could not continue in this way. They were at the mercy of a slightest incident which might smash up everything. He was not afraid of any complication for the moment, but if the demands for reimbursement of the Treasury bonds should pour in, he would be reduced to resort to inflation which he would not have at any price.—Reuter's Special.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S CONSENT OBTAINED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has agreed to new taxation yielding an estimated revenue of 1380 million francs including profits tax from conveyance of real property and an increased tax on the sale of businesses and the doubling of turn-over tax on firms whose figures exceed a million francs. It is understood that the Finance Minister, M. Peret, is willing to accept a compromise proposal to make up the remaining deficit of over a milliard francs by levying a general turnover tax exclusively confined to wholesale dealers and middlemen.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FRANC'S NEW LOW RECORD.

LONDON, March 26.

The French franc in London touched the new low record closing at 141.30 on selling, which is believed to have emanated chiefly from Paris.—Reuter's Special.

BOULTON BROTHERS AND DEBTORS.

LONDON, March 26.

The Bankruptcy Court Registrar, Mr. Coldridge, has passed judgment on the application of members of the firm of Messrs. Boulton Brothers for discharge. He said he must hold that the Official Receiver had rightly reported that debtors had contracted debts provable in their bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground for expectation of being able to pay them. He was unable to grant the debtors a certificate that their bankruptcy was due to misfortune, and their discharge would be suspended for two years.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR SUCCESS IN BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Bothwell parliamentary by-election has resulted in the return of Mr. Joseph Sullivan (Labour) who secured 14,830 votes. Mr. Mackay, K. C. (Conservative) and Mr. Ernest Young (Liberal) obtained 8,740 and 1,276 votes, respectively. The by-election arose out of the death of Mr John Robertson.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF LABOUR VICTORY.

Labour victory at Bothwell by-election is ascribed to a strong feeling against reduction of miners' wages suggested by the Coal Commission's report as the constituency is a mining one.

The Liberal candidate had forfeited his deposit. The big drop in the Conservative poll is attributed to many Conservatives abstaining owing to Labour's strength. The new member Mr. Sullivan once sat for North Lanarkshire where he was defeated at the last election by the Conservative Col. Sprot.—Reuter.

ABDUL KERIM'S LETTER TO "TIMES"

IMPORTANT PASSAGE SUPPRESSED

ALLEGED FINANCIAL AID TO DRUSES.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "CHRONICLE")

LONDON, March 27.

"Le Matin" publishes a dubious story of alleged financial aid to the Druses by a Syro-Palestinian Bureau with ramifications at Cairo, Rome and America. Information reached the Riff Committee that from Abdul Krim's letter, the "London Times" of the 17th omitted the important passage, viz., Captain Gordon Canning had no material interest in the Riffs and his work was only an attempt at making peace. The Committee protests against this suppression.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

DEFEATED IN COMMONS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "CHRONICLE")

LONDON, March 27.

Miss Wilkinson's private Bill consolidating and amending the Factory and Workshops Act was defeated by 184 to 109 votes after Government promised to incorporate nearly all the provisions in the Government Bill in the current session. An interesting comment on literacy is the fact that 31 thousand ballots were spoiled during the last general election.

France has adopted a small capital levy and Mr. Griffiths, the British Labour Member, has secured the first place in the ballot for his resolution condemning the inheritance of fortunes.

LORD READING'S SPEECH.

NOTHING NEW OR STRIKING.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

The "Leader" writes: In bidding farewell to the Indian Legislature, Lord Reading said nothing which was new and striking. His speech was characterised by the usual dignity and restraint of language and sweet reasonableness, but it gave no indication of an early departure from the policy of inaction in the matter of constitutional advance.—A. P.

FAREWELL OFFERING TO LADY READING.

DELHI, March 26.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has received from a gentleman who does not wish his name to appear, a farewell offering of Rs. 50,000 for accommodation and treatment of orthodox Hindu patients in a special ward of the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampore, to be called "The Lady Reading Ward."—A.P.

VICEROY IN OUDH.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY TALUQDARS.

DELHI, March 26.

In replying to the address presented by the deputation of the Taluqdars of Oudh on 26th March, the Viceroy commended them for their loyalty. He said that they had inherited fine tradition of loyalty and public service, and he was confident, that if they remained faithful to their traditions and kept to their creed of loyalty to the Government, support of law and order, unselfish devotion to the welfare of the people, every succeeding age would not fail to find leaders and prominent men from among their ranks.

Concluding he said that though in a few weeks' time and space would sever him from Oudh, his thoughts would often turn to their body and he would continue to watch with sympathy and interest the part the Taluqdars would play in public life.—A.P.

A GREAT VICEROY.

"OBSERVER'S" TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, March 28.

Under the heading "A Great Viceroy" the "Observer" in its political notes recalls the turbulent conditions in India when Lord Reading assumed the Viceroyalty when the paper declares, even Civil Service men were doubtful and disspirited. It adds: "Looking back upon the five years of unexampled difficulty we may say that no Viceroy had known better how to combine tolerance and action. While he held political extravagance in check, the finances of India were steadily repaired and to-day India is well past the crisis both in politics and finance, though the Reforms have still to prove themselves. The attempt to destroy them and force Government purely to repressive measures have failed."

The "Observer" says Lord Irwin succeeds with the good opinion and wishes of all. Lord Irwin's heart in agriculture, we hope, will see a quiet revolution in agriculture begun during his time of leadership.—Reuter.

LADY WILSON.

STILL SERIOUSLY ILL

The following cable was received in Government House from Marseilles on the 27th inst:—

"Lady Wilson still very seriously ill and very debilitated from long illness."

A FAIT ACCOMPLI

GREAT GERMAN STEEL TRUST.

SOON TO BEGIN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Berlin.—The Rhenis-Westphalian Steel Trust which will be known as the Uereinigte Stahlwerke is now practically a "fait accompli" and begins active operations on the 1st of April. The purpose of the Trust is stated to be to reduce the general expenditure by concentration on production so that various works will only produce the material for which they are best suited.

It is hoped that the reduced cost of production will bring down prices and increase trade. The headquarters of the Trust will be at Duesseldorf for steel and Essen for coal. The capital of the Trust has been fixed at 800 million marks. It is hoped to obtain the necessary working capital by means of long-term loans.—Reuter.

PROCESSION DISPUTE AGAIN

COMMUNAL FIGHT AT AJMER.

DELHI, March 27.

News has been received from Ajmer that a stray fight between Hindus and Mahomedans arose out of annual Arya Samaj processions and singing of devotional music. Several persons are reported to have received minor injuries. Police have taken precautionary measures. —A. P

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

DELHI, March 26.

A resolution relating to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee announces that Mr. S. D. Manson, at present Director of Traffic with the Railway Board, will be a member on the Committee to represent the railway interests. Sir B. N. Sarma will serve as President. The second member will represent commercial interests and it is proposed to select him for individual investigations from panels elected or nominated by the principay commercial bodies.

The headquarters of the Committee will ordinarily be at Calcutta. Application for reference to the Committee will be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and the Agent of the Railway concerned will submit his observations thereon. The Government of India will then determine whether or not the application should be referred to the Committee for consideration. If before the expiry of three months from the receipt of the application the Agent is able to dispose of matters raised in the application to the satisfaction of the applicant and withdraws his application then it need not be referred to the Government of India. The President and the Railway Member will begin immediately with the preliminary work of the Committee and a notification will be made in due course of the date from which applications for reference may be submitted.—A.P.

ORDINANCE AGAIN.

A MAHOMEDAN ARRESTED.

Mr. M. Hussain of 9, Grey Street, Calcutta writes that Mr. Abdur Rashid, the Secretary of Dr. R. Ahmed's Dental College, has been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance Act. He has been taken to the Presidency Jail and is suffering from dysentery.—"The Mussalman."

AN ORDINANCE PRISONER SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Premananda Datta, an Ordinance prisoner, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of assault on the Superintendent of the Berhampore Jail where he was detained.

Before he was arrested under the Ordinance he had been put on trial on the charge of shotting a police inspector at Chittagong in a dark night on a public road. The jury found him not guilty, but the Sessions Judge disagreeing with that verdict referred the case to the High Court as, in his opinion, the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence. The High Court, however, rejected the reference and acquitted Datta.—A.P.

GERMAN BUDGET.

REPEAL OF TAX ON WINES.

LONDON, March 28.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Budget including the reduction of the turnover tax to 7 1/2 per cent and the repeal of the tax on wines. This is the first time since 1911 that the Budget has been passed within proper time.

SUPREME COURT ABOLISHED.

The Supreme Court especially constituted for the protection of the Republic has been abolished.—Reuter.

STEEL FRAME OFFICER

ALLEGED DISCOURTESY OF CIVILIAN

BREEZE IN U.P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, March 27.

To-day was the last day allotted for voting of budget demands in the United Provinces Legislative Council. There was a mild breeze when discussion on demand under the head General Administration was resumed. Pandit Nanackchand moved for a token reduction in respect of provision for total salaries of District Officers.

STEEL FRAME IDEAL.

Pandit Nanackchand raised a discussion on the conduct of Mr. T. J. C. Acton, District Magistrate, Bulandshahr, in his dealings with the public. In Pandit's opinion the Government was either incompetent or unwilling to keep its officers within proper limits. According to Pandit Mr. Acton was a sound piece of Lloyd Georgian steel frame and as such the Council was helpless in dealing with him. Proceeding Pandit said he would not dwell on the incident in which he himself was a party and which had already been brought to the notice of the Council. (This refers to a censure motion adopted by the Council in December, 1925 as a protest against Mr. Acton's alleged rude behaviour to Pandit Nanackchand.) He would invite the attention of the members to the fact that the Council debate had little or no effect on Mr. Acton. Even after that censure motion against Government, said the Pandit, Mr. Acton had behaved very rudely to another member of the Council. Apart from his dealings with the members of the Council and the local gentry Mr. Acton, the Pandit continued, must attract the attention of the Council for his presumptuous remarks about the harmless people of the whole district. In the course of a judgment delivered on 13th February 1926 in his capacity as Collector he remarked: "The case is distinguished even in this dishonest district by the network of perjury, forgery and corruption which it discloses." The Pandit asserted that no Judicial or Executive Officer had any business to pass such an uncalled-for sweeping remarks. He wanted to know if it was a judicial finding of the Collector in the case in which the district as a whole was no party.

A BREEZE.

At this stage the breeze set in consequence of a point of order raised by the Finance Member, Sir Sam O'Donnell wanted the President's ruling if the judicial judgment could be discussed in the Council and if it would not amount to a reflection on the conduct of the court.

The President:—I take it that the member referred to the 'obiter dictum" in the judgment of a judicial officer.

Sir Sam:—Is he not reflecting on the conduct of the court?

President:—The member is referring to "obiter dictum" and not to the judgment or to the merits of the case.

Sir Sam:—Is it not reflecting even if an "obiter dictum" occurs in the judgment.

President.—I do not think so.

Pandit Brijmendan (Nationalist) addressed the Chair and wanted to know if Sir Sam O'Donnell was in order to question the ruling of the Chair.

The President said he did not think Sir Sam meant to question his ruling.

Pandit Nanackchand was allowed to proceed and in concluding his speech he remarked that if and when Government found such mental aberration in any officer they should send him to the Ranchi Mental Hospital.

Sir Sam O'Donnell assured the Council that he would have enquiries made in regard to the complaint that members of the Council had been treated with discourtesy. Regarding the allegation he would only say he had not seen the judgment in question and he could hardly believe any officer intended to stigmatise the whole district as dishonest. He would send for the judgment and take such action as was appropriate in the matter.

The President at this stage said: "If the Chair has any right to make any suggestion in matters of this kind I think I may say that members should proceed with certain amount of dignity and restraint."

Pandit Nanackchand took the hint and withdrew his motion.

30 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.

In the course of the two days' discussion, the Council effected cuts aggregating Rs. 224 in the demand under General Administration, one of those cuts being adopted with a view to urge the Government to reduce the number of Divisional Commissioners from ten to five. The demand less Rs. 234 was finally voted.

Another demand of Rs. 8,768,717 under the head Land Revenue was also discussed to-day. By 23 votes against 18 the Council adopted a motion for the reduction of the demand by Rs. 8,29,150 in respect of the item concerning Survey and Settlement. This big reduction was effected as an expression of the earnest desire of the Council that the existing term of the settlement of 30 years in the United Provinces should be extended. For want of time a number of demands were voted without discussion.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—(A. P.)

OPIUM COMMISSION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Teheran.—The Commission appointed by the League of Nations to inspect the opium cultivation in Persia has arrived here.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Thursday last at the Sanitary Institute. The photo shows the members at the dinner.

Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, President, (extreme right) and other members of the Council of the Union.

DR. Y. G. NADGIR, M. S. F. C. P. S.

Dr. Nadgir, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been appointed Dean of the College. He was the first Indian to be appointed as Professor of Anatomy and Second Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital. He is now the first Non-I.M.S. Indian to be appointed to the Deanship of the Grant Medical College. He was congratulated by the students at a mass meeting held on Saturday last.

BRING OFFENDERS TO BOOK.

(Continued from page 7.)

critics. Even the Government cannot say that there will be no losses; all the talk of huge profits has evaporated into thin air long before, and the exponents of the Government policy rest content now, now that they cannot buoy up the public with false and vain imaginations, with abusing their critics instead of frankly accepting the settled fact and admitting their mistakes before the bar of public opinion. Commissions are required for two purposes: one is for enquiring into the present condition of the Blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 8 and examining them from an engineering standpoint as to what it will cost if these blocks are filled up; another and a bigger commission will be required to enquire into the question of responsibility and the very important problem as to who should bear all the losses and apportion the blame to any individuals, however highly placed they may be, or to collective Governments so that the question of damages might also be settled. The Government have already appointed a Committee of Engineers and there now remains the appointment of the other and more important Commission. The failure of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme has been said to be one of the most colossal and stupendous failures of any Governments. It does not mean, however, that there are no precedents to guide us in this matter. Thus, in the United States of America there were huge scandals about disposing of the oil concessions which were reserved for the use of the State in times of emergency to private syndicates and this with the connivance of some members of the Cabinet itself. The Ministers responsible were summarily asked to resign in response to public opinion and a searching examination was made by a Committee appointed by the Senate. It must be said that even there the policy pursued by the executive government with regard to responsible people did not evoke much satisfaction, but he adduced that instance to show how civilised Governments in response to public opinion do not or should not shrink from proceeding even against people who may be considered the highest in the land

"BIGGEST BLOW AT BIRITISH PRESTIGE."

The Back Bay scandal is one of the biggest blows at British prestige just like *Jallianwalla*, and if the Government want to restore this prestige it can only be done by coming forward openly and appointing a powerful and independent Commission for enquiring into all the allegations. Any secrecy with regard to this or any attempts at shelving off the blame from some tall poppies would only result in creating an even greater atmosphere of suspicion and causing any rumours to fly about and poison the atmosphere. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. K. Patel said in the course of his speech it was confidently believed that not only would the reclamation pay its way but would leave a profit of crores of rupees. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was so optimistic in his views that he actually predicted on the 28th February 1921 that the reclamation would result in a profit of 50 crores of rupees. And yet the actual fact is that although more than three crores of rupees have been spent the work is as far from being completed as ever.

UNDERHAND DEALINGS.

The question which now arises is whether the misfortune that has overtaken the City is a result simply of financial miscalculations as to cost and probable realisations or of financial jugglery by means of which lacs of rupees may have glided softly and imperceptibly into the pockets of some people. The facts which militate against the theory that the failure of the Bombay Reclamation Scheme is due entirely to miscalculations, are overwhelming. At any rate, they are sufficient to give rise to a suspicion in the mind of the public that they have been seriously befooled by some people with ulterior motives and that there has been a conspiracy for the purpose hatched in secret somewhere by some people. The magnitude of the scheme, the reckless manner in which crores of rupees have been squandered over it, the absolute secrecy with which all the operations were carried on at least in the earlier stages, and the misrepresentations that were employed for the purpose of gaining the confidence of the tax-payer, lead one to suspect underhand dealings on a gigantic scale. Never were a people least able to bear heavy financial losses so cruelly and heartlessly deluded. The citizens of Bombay were led to believe that the Back Bay Reclamation would yield a splendid return and that this City would be flowing with milk and honey. All the tall talk of Sir George Lloyd, Sir George Curtis and Sir George Buchanan is now remembered by the public with feelings of disgust and indignation. We are able to form some idea of the autocratic manner in which the whole work was carried on, when we consider the fact that the Dredging Plant was ordered long before the Scheme was sanctioned. The Scheme was never carefully considered by the Government of Bombay or the Government of India and the public were never taken into the confidence of Government. It has been said that even some members of the Executive Council were at first kept in the dark as to what was going on. A Scheme that involved an expenditure of crores of rupees was hurried through as if it were a matter of no consequence. We are told by Mr. Manu Subedar that even the accounts of the colossal expenditure on the Scheme have not been kept regularly. In short, some people appeared to have made it their business to gamble with public money. They should be now called upon to account for every pie squandered by them on this colossal scheme.

THE OFFENDERS MUST BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

In conclusion, I venture to observe that the work of reclamation on the Back Bay should be immediately stopped to save the City from further financial ruin. Of course it would mean wasting all the money that has already been spent. But that would be the lesser of two evils. The Scheme having proved an ignominious failure it must by all means be abandoned. The next thing which the public of Bombay have to do is to insist upon the appointment by Government of a Commission consisting of a majority of non-official members elected by public bodies to inquire into the financial liabilities of the manufacturers of the Dredging Plant and the responsibility of all the officers high and low involved in the ordering and Purchase thereof.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they had a strong *prima facie* case. Their first estimate of 3 crores was raised to 4. And from four crores it went up to seven crores and more. But some gentlemen at the Gaiety Theatre said they had blessed the scheme, when it came before the Council, but now they spoke against it in the Theatre. One of those gentleman said the scheme was honestly conceived and he now came before the public to oppose it—because the public opposed it now he also thought he should condemn it. There was another person, who said a similar thing. He asked where these persons were all this time, as long as they had public men of this type they could not expect anything from the Government. Nothing would come out of their protest. But it would be consigned to the W.P.B. At the time of the protest meeting against the Currency Commission he had said that Mr. Jinnah who was presiding over the meeting would do nothing in the Assembly and would content himself with saying that they must act constitutionally in the Assembly. What could they expect from such public men as our public men must be held responsible for their predicament. He did not want them to blame all these persons, but the fact was they were there. By stopping the scheme altogether Mr. Subedar said their loss would be only four crores, but if they went on with the scheme they did not know what the loss would amount to and when it would stop. Then there was the purchase of the dredger Sir George Lloyd without a guarantee from the makers about its output.

ATTITUDE OF SAWARAJIST COUNCILLORS.

Speaking about the Development Department debate in the Council, he said if the so-called Swaraj Party were present in the Council on the day of the discussion the estimates would not have been passed, as they had already got the permission of their leader to take part in the discussion. But his voice was not powerful enough in the meeting of the party. He wanted the party to go into the Council and fight out the interests of the people of Bombay, but members from the mofussil asked why they should be deprived of an advantage and only Bombay should get it. On Wednesday the Swaraj Party came to the Council determined to walk out, and on Thursday a telegram was received from Delhi that the party should go away only after the discussion of the Development estimates which were on the agenda if they so desired. But the decision was already made by the Party by a majority of one vote, and he felt that was done because the majority of members in the Party were responsive co-operators.

In conclusion he said they could only bend the Government to their will by sending their true representatives into the councils at the next election who would act up to the wishes of the public and look after their true interests.

"POLISHED PINDARIS."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said while the responsibility of three Georges closed that day, the responsibility of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Leslie Wilson began. If in good time the Government did not stop this work the public of Bombay, with one voice, would consider these two persons as the arch-offenders responsible for the loss. He considered all those concerned in the scheme as "polished pindaris." That was the only expression which they honestly and conveniently could use about these persons, and while the Pindaris in the forest and the city were followed by Mr. Kelly, the Pindaris in Egypt and England were drawing fine pensions. If Sir George Lloyd were brought before a tribunal the speaker had got English friends who would tell him what they knew of him. The speaker had evidence to show that packages were sent out from England to the name of Sir George Lloyd, as if he was the storekeeper of the Development Department. He knew of an engineer who lost his life because Sir George wanted him to finish a work in six months which would have required two years in ordinary course, and as he could not do it he was asked to go away and on his way to England that engineer committed suicide. He had many other things to say of these men, but all he would now say was to beware of these "polished Pindaris." It was wrong to say it was Lloyd's Folly, and the speaker would not call it by that name, for Sir George was no fool, and what other thing he was he would leave the audience to surmise. (Laughter). There were two classes of persons—one was a fool and another he left them to imagine. (Laughter). It was wisdom in a sarcastic way! The Government to-day all over the country were determined to strangle Indians economically, for there was the Sukkur Barrage, the Howrah Bridge and the Reclamation Schemes, and Government wanted nothing else but to pocket everything they could get! The Agricultural Commission, he said, was intended to find out the fabulous hoarded wealth of the Indian peasant, that was to say to completely rob the agriculturist. That was why the sooner these "polished Pindaris" went away the better. Indians would always welcome honest Englishmen and they were welcome to stay in India, but the polished Pindaris must be made to go away as soon as possible.

Mr. Nariman said, in regard to Council incident, he had to follow the majority of the Party, but since the leaders and others thought they should not take part, as many members had already left, he had to give in. He wished Mr. Balubhai had helped to bring about the unity which they all wanted, and he hoped the Back Bay would be the unifying cement to unite all the parties in this country.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULT.

PEOPLE'S UNWILLINGNESS TO PAY TAXES.

BARISAL, Mar. 27.

News has reached here of alleged police excesses from the village of Lankathi in the Patuakhali sub-division in which the victim is the Secretary of the local Congress Committee. The people of the locality looked with disfavour on the newly established Union at Laukathi and the president of the Union panchayai, Jadunath Chakravarti had instituted criminal proceedings against some of the villagers and the case was pending trial. The people refused to pay the Union Board taxes for the realisation of which the President of the Panchayat sought the help of the authorities.

Yesterday the sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali went to the village to explain the matters. The Secretary of the local Congress Committee was also there along with the oppositionist leaders. It is alleged that a number of armed police constables who accompanied the magistrate there attempted to disperse the oppositionists and the latter alleged that the Congress secretary was assaulted by the police:—A. P.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. NADGIR.

G. M. COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING

A pleasant function took place at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on Saturday last when the students of the Colleg assembled at a mass meeting to offer their congratulations to Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., F.C.P.S., on his appointment as the Dean, Grant Medical College. Prominent amongst the guests, who were present on the occasion, were Captain Jelal Shah, I.M.S., Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. Khanolkar, and Dr. Koppikar, besides the members of the College Staff. Major S. S. Vazifdar, I.M.S., presided.

Mr. Hasan, at the outset, said he thought the stars of the Alma Mater were in the ascendant as the appointments of Indians like Captain Bhatia, Major Vazifdar, Dr. Dalal and Major Duggan clearly went to point out, and he further remarked that the favourable stars reached the zenith in the appointment of their learned and popular Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, to the Deanship of the College. He next alluded to Dr. Nadgir's brilliant career as a student, to his skill as a surgeon, and to his ability and popularity as a teacher and, on behalf of his fellow-students, expressed his heartfelt and respectful congratulations to Dr. Nadgir.

Messrs. N. A. Deshmukh, T. Krishnama Chari, Siddiqui and Parulkar referred to the various qualities of head and heart of Dr. Nadgir.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Nadgir for his valuable assistance given to him during the equipment of the other College. Dr. Khanolkar, in his speech, drew attention to Dr. Nadgir's honesty and integrity of purpose. Dr. Koppikar, Professor of Anatomy of the other College, expressed that whatever knowledge of Anatomy he possessed was entirely due to the masterly and efficient teaching of his old teacher Dr. Nadgir, which, in his turn, he was trying his best to impart to his pupils in the New Medical College.

Captain Bhatia, paid a very high compliment to Dr. Nadgir as his colleague and thanked him for his active cooperation and valuable suggestions in the administration of the College affairs, especially in those of the College Gymkhana. He very much appreciated the genial spirit and the good behaviour of the students, whose memory he would fondly cherish wherever he would be and thanked them for the good words they had spoken about him. Dr. Thakar also congratulated Dr. Nadgir.

ONEROUS DUTY.

Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, who rose amidst applause, said that his heart was so overwhelmed with emotions that he could not give adequate expression to his feelings. He very touchingly expressed his sincere thanks for the kind sentiments they had expressed and fervently hoped to discharge the onerous duties of the Dean by the good will and cooperation of both his students and his staff. He attributed his knowledge of Surgery and Anatomy to his old teacher Colonel Street. He finally advised the students to avail themselves of the splendid opportunities that were available for observation and research and thus bring credit to their Alma-mater.

DR. BEASANT'S TOUR IN GUJARAT.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 28.

The following programme of Dr. Annie Besant's tour in Gujarat is announced:—

Dr. Annie Besant will arrive in Surat on the 24th April and deliver a public lecture on the Commonwealth of India Bill. From there she will proceed to Shukaltirtha on 25th to visit a Theosophical School there. On the 26th she will go to Broach to receive the address of the Municipality. She will visit Baroda on the 27th and come to Ahmedabad to take part in the Theosophical Federation of Gujarat and Kathiawar to be held on 28th and 29th. She will go to Bombay on the 30th to take part in the Commonwealth of India Bill Conference and then proceed to England on the 1st May. A movement is afoot to give her an address on behalf of the Surat Municipality when she goes to Surat.—A. P.

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FRANCO-TURKISH CONVENTION

EFFECT ON SYRIAN STRUGGLE.

JAPAN'S BID FOR TURKISH MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, March 1.

The conclusion of the new Franco-Turkish Convention at Angora has called forth an outburst of hysterically adverse criticism from the British Press. Already rumour is rife, that Sir Henry Dobbs the British High Commissioner in Iraq is about to visit Angora.

Since the conclusions of the new Franco-Turkish Convention, the local Press has been giving prominence to the news that peace and tranquility was returning in Syria and the situation was comparatively easing down. This news is very significant. Does it mean that Turkey is going to play the handmaid of French Imperialism in "pacifying" Syria? Beirut notables are already protesting their loyalty to the French and two influential ulema have advised the congregation to settle their dispute with the French in an amicable spirit. Ramzan As-Shelash, a Druis Chief, has surrendered himself to the French authorities.

Not only have those British newspapers which supported the adventurous and mad policy of the Baldwin Government in Iraq have been alarmed by the Franco-Turkish agreement, but even those Conservative organs which opposed their Government so far, have made an ignominous retreat. The "volte face" of the "Daily Mail" is the most inexplicable event. This journal now advises the Turks to disabuse their mind of any illusion which they might have had regarding a pro-Turkish Press campaign in England in case of histilities breaking-out upon Mosul and says that "now when, fortunately or unfortunately, the Anglo-Iraq Treaty has been ratified by the British Parliament, there is but "one Party for the British Nation." All the solicitude of this worthy organ of British Capital for the sake of the poor and overburdened British tax-payer who would suffer more if the British Cabinet accepted new commitments in Iraq, has now been completely eased. The justice of the Turkish legal claim to Mosul, which is so far recognised, appears to have been vindicated; because the group of oil-hunters which was so far supported by the "Daily Mail," has been given due share in the Company which is being formed for the exploitation of the oil of Mosul.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN STAMBOUL.

For the sake of securing the Turkish market for Japanese exports, the Japanese Government have opened a small exhibition in Stamboul. The exhibits have been allowed to enter Turkey free of duty, and will, after the Exhibition is closed, be given to the Red Crescent Society as a gift. The important articles exhibited are:—printed cotton goods, drilling, shirting cloth, silk goods, shirts, handkerchiefs, embroideries, toys, China-wares, decorative curtain-cloth, socks and stockings, some metal goods, stationery articles etc. The Exhibition rooms visitors are ladies. The fancy articles and are generally crowded and the majority of silks are specially expected to find a market here.

Free Governments help the native industries and try to put the administrative machinery of the State at their disposal. The nascent industries of India eke out a miserable life. Many Indian manufactures and raw articles can compete with rival goods in the Near Eastern markets. But on account of the apathy of the rulers who have at heart the British Imperial interests, nothing can be done. Some bold Indian traders ventured to have trade relations with Turkey but so far all to no purpose. And the irony of fate is that Japanese and other foreign goods successfully compete with Indian Manufactures in India.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SIR C. MEHTA AS FINANCE MEMBER

The followng re-distribution of portfolios of Members of Council has taken place as the result of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., as a Temporary Member of Council:—

Finance Member:—The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta.

General Member:—The Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Jr).

Revenue Member:—The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu.

Home Member:—The Hon. Mr. J.E.B. Hoston.

CONSTABLE CONVICTED OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Ramnaresh Pandey, constable in the Bengal Police has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca on a charge of culpable homicide. The Crown case was that while out in a boat in search of Ida, the proclaimed offender, who was wanted in connection with several cases of dacoity and for whose arrest a reward had been offered by Government(the accused challenged another craft going ahead of his. Suspecting it was conveying Ida he challenged the boat, but received no answer. One of the two passengers jumped out and escaped and as the other was about to follow suit the constable fired. The man died almost immediately. It subsequently transpired that deceased was not Ida but a man who, with his companion, was removing stolen paddy.—A. P.

NEW NATIONALIST PARTY

OPPOSED TO CONGRESS POLICY.

WILL SWARAJISTS JOIN?

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President, Swaraj Party, has communicated the following to the Press:—

The following statement occurs in a recent Press message announcing the formation of a new political party by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: "Many members of the Legislature, Hindu and Mahomedan, including several members of the Swaraj Party, have already expressed their willingness to join the Party."

From the same message, it appears, the new party is thoroughly opposed to the policy laid down at the Cawnpore Congress which has been fully accepted by the Swaraj Party. No intimation has yet been received by me or the General Secretary from any Swarajist members of the Legislature of his intention to leave the Swaraj Party and join the new party. Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M. L. A., is the only member who resigned the party immediately after he was told, that for reasons explained to him, there was little chance of his being adopted as a Congress candidate at the next general election. There can be little doubt of his being one of the Swarajists referred to in the Press message. His case will be dealt with by the Executive Committee of the Party in due course.

I hope there are no other instances of the kind but if there are any, the sooner the fact is known and widely published the better it would be, both for the Party and the members concerned. I shall, therefore be obliged if every Swarajist member who took part in the walking out of the Legislatures, or being absent on the day of the withdrawal did not attend thereafter, in compliance with the Congress Resolution, will kindly inform me at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, as early as possible whether or not he has already expressed his willingness to join the new party or has any intention of doing so.

I hope staunch Congressmen and Swarajists, in and out of the Legislatures, will not misunderstand me and will realise it is as much for the good name of the Congress and the Swaraj Party as for their own that I am regretfully compelled to make this request through the public press. It is necessary the Working Committee should have this information at an early date as it will soon have to meet to confirm the nominations of candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Councils.—A. P.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST PARTY

SIR P. C. RAY'S SURPRISE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray writes to "Forward" expressing extreme surprise at Mr. Chintamani using his name as the convener of the Bombay Nationalist Party meeting. He says: "I was pained that Mr. Chintamani could stray away so much as to characterise every vote given to the Swarajists as given to the bureaucracy." Mr Chintamani's unwise and unguarded statement caused a flutter even in the Liberal and Independent dovecots.

The Calcutta Corporation is presenting an address of welcome to Maulana Shaukat Ali, to-morrow, at the Town Hall. Thereafter, the Maulana will address the public on the present situation.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

LUCKNOW, March 27.

When the hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day Rai Sahib Durgaprasad D.S.P., C.I.D., C. P., the only prosecution witness examined, deposed about the formation and establishment of revolutionary societies in these provinces from July 1924 by a Bengalee political suspect, known by the name of Roy, who subsequently appeared to be no other than Jogesh Chaterji accused in this case with the active help of accused Suresh Bhattacharya and S. N. Bakshi, an absconder in this case. The chief objects of these societies said witness, were to commit dacoities and collect money to advance the objects of the revolutionary societies. Witness was also informed that a meeting of the Council of the Revolutionary Society was to be held at Cawnpore. From what he came to know afterwards witness was sure such a meeting did take place towards the end of 1924. Witness had gone through the secret and confidential records which contained a list of all political suspects of Bengal. There was no political suspect therein by the name of S. N. Sanyal except the accused of the same name in this case.

After the Rai Sahib had been cross-examined by Mr. Chowdhry, defence counsel, and accused Sanyal, the two accused were asked to make their statements Both of them namely S. N. Sanyal and B. N. Chowdhry reserved their defence for the Court of Sessions, the former remarking if prosecution promised to manufacture or bring no more witness in light of the statement made by him he would explain here all that he had reserved for the Sessions Court. —(A. P.)

JOIN THE CONGRESS"

"GIVE UP ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

SJT. ANIL BARAN'S ADVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Addressing at another huge meeting held at Mirzapur Square, presided over by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Sjt. Anil Baran Ray, a detenue, who was released to-day, said:—"He could not find words to express to the audience his feelings when he found he was released leaving behind the prison bars his fellow-prisoners who bade him adieu at the prison gate and welcomed by the people for his return. In one sense I found joy to return to you", he said, "but in the other, the grief overwhelmed me when I found I have left behind me my fellow-prisoners, especially when I have found our Deshabandhu no more in this world. Before we were arrested we had heard about Deshabandhu's illness. He asked our permission to rest awhile, but alas! we did not know it was his last rest to give all responsibility that rested upon him into our hands in answer to which we had solemnly requested him to give all his burdens unto our shoulders when the evil fate set against us. Deshabandhu went to Darjeeling for a change and we were arrested and our work remained unfulfilled."

ARRESTED WITHOUT CAUSE.

Speaking about the Ordinance prisoners, Sjt. Anil Baran said:—"The detenues were sent to jail without trial, without giving them the opportunity to know on what charge they were arrested. If the Government thinks that these detenues were very dangerous people, that they were in a conspiracy to start up an armed revolution against this present system of bureaucratic Government, then I say that their thoughts are baseless. There is no foundation of the allegation that Government had set against them that they were members of a conspiracy for revolution. As regards me I don't know why the Government arrested me and also why they released me."

Concluding, Sjt. Anil Baran said that they were given good food and that they had no complaints against the jail authorities, but it was simply the confinement that drove one to insanity. He then advised the young men of Bengal not to be led with excitement that may end in an armed revolution. "We don't require violence", he said. "By violence we can't release the Ordinance prisoners nor can we free our country. It is only through calm work, by joining the Congress that we can free our country."

He then spoke about Lord Irwin's statements where he has said: "Let us shake hands for India's cause." "We can shake hands with the bureaucracy", continued Mr. Anil Baran, "even we can forget the past if the Government forgets also and joins hands with us for the improvement of the country."

The speech was concluded amidst prolonged cheers and loud applause.

"RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY."

MR. ANIL BARAN ROY'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

In a statement to the "Forward" on his release, Mr. Anil Baran Roy said that within a month of his detention a charge sheet was handed to him accusing him of revolutionary conspiracy to overthrow Government by violence, smuggling of arms and conspiracy to assassinate Government officials. He challenged Government to prove the charges but was never given opportunity of vindicating his character before a court of law.

Mr. Roy added that before his release, he had an interview with Sir Hugh Stephenson who visited the jail on Thursday. The latter said that Government had now a different opinion about him and were going to release him unconditionally. But Sir Hugh expected that Mr. Roy would not in any way countenance violence. He raised the question of release of other political prisoners but Sir Hugh preferred not to make any statement on the subject.—A. P.

FEAR OF BREACH OF PEACE.

A CALCUTTA MEETING STOPPED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

A proposed meeting of the Calcutta Mahomedans at Hafez Jamaluddin Mosque on Lower Chitpore Road, to discuss the management of the Wakf Estate of the Mosque could not take place yesterday on account of the alleged interference of the police who apprehended a breach of place. The Sub-Inspector who went there said that six of the men would be arrested in the event of a meeting taking place. There was considerable commotion but the situation was saved by the timely appearance of Moulanas Shaukat Ali and Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

TO ASSEMBLE AT BOMBAY.

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Governor-General's Executive Council is directed to assemble at Bombay.—A. P.

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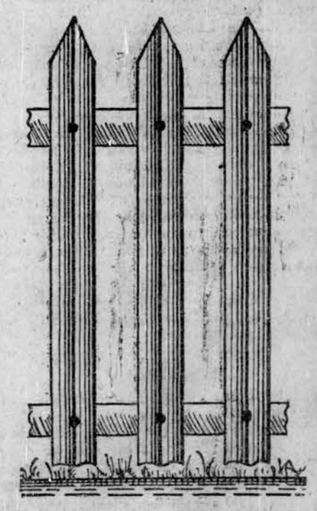
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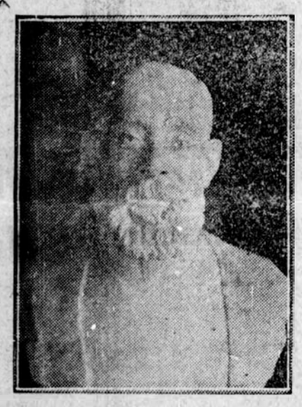

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VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES.

SENATE REFERS MATTER TO SYNDICATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. in Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES.

Professor G. B. Kolhatkar moved that vernaculars recognized as second languages at the School-Leaving Examination be recognized as such for the First Year Art Examination to be held in 1927 and subsequent years.

Mr. Kolhatkar reminded the Senate of the resolution they had passed some time ago to the effect that the college students would not be required to study three languages and on that understanding about 3,200 students had appeared at the Matriculation Examination with one of the vernacular languages as their second language. The Arts Faculty had, however, turned down the proposal for making a vernacular the second language in the college and the result was that those of the students who would pass the Matric and enter an Arts College would have to give up the vernacular and study a classical language. He, therefore, submitted that that would cause great hardship to students. Vernaculars had been, he said, recognised for the B. A. Examination and there was no question of their being a fit language. He also thought there would be no difficulty in providing lecturers for vernacular as such lecturers existed at present in connection with the B.A. Class.

Professor G. C. Bhate seconded and Mr. K. S. Vakil supported the motion.

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

Prof. Bhate said the Senate would commit a breach of faith with the students in question if they were not allowed to study the vernaculars in the college as their second language.

Principal Kanitker moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Syndicate.

Prof. D. G. Dalvi opposed the amendment as he thought it would involve delay.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan said the Senate had never passed a resolution putting the vernaculars and classical languages on the same footing for the college.

Mr. K. Natrajan supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by 34 votes against 26.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos was then elected as representative of the University on the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

MR. C. N. VAKIL'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

Mr. C. N. Vakil was re-appointed as Assistant Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 from the 1st of August, 1926, to the 30th June, 1927.

G. T. HOSPITAL.

On the motion of Dr. R. N. Ranina the Senate recorded their opinion that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, be recognised provisionally for the purposes of post-graduate study prescribed for the examinations for the degrees of M.D. and M.S. for a further period of two years from the 1st of June, 1926.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, on Saturday.

Lady Lawrence was 'At Home' on Saturday, to those who helped during the National Baby Week at Government House, Bombay.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes:

"We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this astrologer to the public.

BARODA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF SCHOOL FEES.

BARODA, March 25.

The Baroda Legislative Council commenced its summer session to-day, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan Saheb presiding. All the elected members with the exception of Rao Bahadur Soonderdas, Solicitor, of Bombay were present. The Government Treasury benches were seen in their full strength.

At question time two members enquired whether the Government had issued any confidential circular to the heads of the departments prohibiting them from giving Government notices etc., to the "Bombay Chronicle," Nava Gujarat" and other Nationalist papers. Government's reply to this was in the negative. As to the policy of giving advertisements, Government stated that the heads of the Departments exercised their free choice.

Before the Council adjourned for lunch, it discussed more than twenty non-official resolutions, but excepting two all were lost by a majority. By one resolution the Council agreed to provide wells for the Untouchables.

Among the defeated motions may be mentioned the resolution of Mr. Kalidas urging the appointment of a commission to enquire into what loss of revenue Government would have to suffer if the policy of total prohibition was adopted. An interesting discussion ensued on this point and almost all the nine elected members took part in it. The motion was pressed to a division but was lost by a majority of two votes.

Some members protested against the recent increase in school fees. On behalf of the Government Mr. Nandnath, the Commissioner of Education, explained to the Hon. Members as to how the hands of the Government were forced to increase the fees as a result of some important changes in the curricula. Sir Manubhai, the President, upheld the view of Mr. Nandnath and emphasised the need of opening private schools to relieve the government from the burden of increased expenditure. The motion being put to vote was lost by 8 against 13.—A. P.

18 MONTHS FOR HURLING SHOE AT MAGISTRATE.

S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case on Saturday in which Krishnt Chayor, a Sindhi Hindu, was charged with using criminal force against a public servant, namely Mr. D. N. D. Khandawalla, fourth Presidency Magistrate, while in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Thanawalla, Prosecuting Officer, appeared to prosecute.

The accused was guarded by five constables this time.

Mr. Khandalawalla said he was engaged in trying six persons including the accused in the Court. There were in all 12 charges against them of housebreaking and theft. The accused was the fourth in order. He had just passed the sentences and the interpreter was about to interpret the sentences to the accused. The accused took out a "chappal" and threw it at the witness. It missed him and flying past his ear struck the window panel. All the other accused excepting one were very restive during the course of the inquiry. The one who was not restive like others drew the Court's attention to the fact that he alone was peaceful. When the fourth accused threw the shoe the other co-accused in the dock excepting the one referred to made a rush towards the Bench. Ultimately they were over-powered by the police with the help of the public and secured.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Khandalawalla added that he had apprehensions about the conduct of the accused even before the incident and had written to the Superintendent of Police of the Division asking for the services of a Sergeant but the witness received no reply and there was no Sergeant on duty at the time of the incident.

Other witnesses corroborated the evidence. The accused pleaded guilty and said the Magistrate had convicted him unjustly at which he lost his head. He asked that justice be done to him in the present case.

The accused, who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on the present charge.

KALI RIVER DAM.

DOHAD, March 25.

The most important scheme connected with the establishment of the New Loco Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was inaugurated to-day at the Kali river, five miles from the Loco shops site at Dohad, when Mrs. H. R. N. Macmillan laid the foundation-stone of the Kali River dam, which is to supply fresh water to the workshops area. It was a pleasant function attended by European ladies and gentlemen of Dohad and a large number of Indians.

Mr. A. G. Pandit of Messrs. Nansy Tejpal and Co., Contractors, in requesting Mrs. Macmillan to lay the foundation stone, said that the proposed reservoir was the biggest single work of the Dohad Loco shops scheme, and that its success was assured when able officers were in charge of the works.

After the foundation stone was laid by Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Macmillan, on behalf of his wife, made speech.—A. P

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with some interest the information that has been published in the "Indian Daily Mail" of to-day, *re* the New Bombay Municipal Corporation and the election of the President.

I would not have troubled you with this letter, but I find that the "Indian Daily Mail" is not the only paper that has published the news that there are only *three candidates* for the presidential chair, etc., which news by the way is not only unfair to me, but to other members of the Corporation as well, in view of the fact that I am also one of the candidates and nominations proposing me to the chair have already been by now put in by members holding different views and it is probable that a statement like the one appearing in the "Indian Daily Mail" may mislead members specially the new ones into the belief that I am not standing for the chair.

I do not wish to allude that there has been any organized attempt to create this impression, but I believe it may have been due to the fact that I am not going out to one and all to canvass votes, following the good advice of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with whom I had the good fortune to work in the Corporation for a few years and who had got a resolution passed in the Corporation to the effect that it is not in keeping with the dignity of the chair that its aspirant should go out begging for votes or should try to bring influence or pressure of any kind to bear upon the members and thereby attempt to intimidate their free choice or to be so uncharitable as to take it that the members are of such poor calibre as not to be able to select their own president without any persuasion or influence.

I am an old Corporator having been always elected by the people and I am much older in the Corporation than the two out of the three candidates that are standing besides myself; I have also been a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation.

I have every hope that the members of the Corporation will select the best person taking into consideration the merits of all the four candidates.

I trust you will publish this letter in your next issue and oblige me.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, March 26.

The Legislative Department:—Mr. K. G. Harper officiates as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department vice Mr. G. H. Spence granted leave.

Home Department:—Following have been nominated from amongst the panels elected by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature to be members of the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Home Department:—Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Hussanally M.L.A., Mr. Ghose, M.L.A., Mr. Roffey M.L.A.

It is notified that the Contempt of the Courts Act and the N.W. Frontier Law and Justice Regulation will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1926.

The Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Bombay.

The Foreign and Political Department:—Khan Bahadur Saduddin Khan, B.A., LL.B. has been appointed an additional Judicial Commissioner of the N.W.F. Province with effect from the 1st April.

The Commerce Department:—Sir George Rainey, President, Tariff Board, is granted eight months' leave. Mr. P. Ginwalla, member, Tariff Board, officiates as President of the Board.

Education Department:—The following are selected from the panel to be members on the Standing Emigration Committee:—Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Haji Wajiuddin, Dr. Lohokare.

Railway Department:—Mr. A. C. Thorpe officiatees as chief mechanical engineer, N. W. Railway.

Finance Deaprtment:—Mr. A. Macleod is appointed on special duty and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Political Department. Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Commissioner of Incometax, Bengal, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and ten days with effect from 29th March 1926.

Department of Industries and Labour:—Mr. R. W. Targett, Deputy Director of Purchase (Textiles), Indian Stores Department, officiates as Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department. Mr. D. Sadasivam, Assistant Director of Purchase (Textiles), Indian Stores Department, officiates as Deputy Director of Purchase. Mr. R. R. Simpson, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is granted six months' leave out of India. Mr. M. E. Niegel Jones is appointed Director Telegraph Engineering, U. P. Circle vice Baba Sunder Singh granted leave. Mr. H. M. Finch, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, is permitted to retire.—A.P.

WORRY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Peskin Ruber, a Christian girl working as a domestic servant to a Parsi gentleman on the fifth floor of a house at Gowalia Tank threw herself from the fifth floor to the ground floor on Friday afternoon and died on the spot. It appeared the deceased had recently lost a case in the Girgaon Police Court which preyed on her mind. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HOW SHALL I FEED BABY?

MOTHER!

The coming of Baby—the greatest treasure of all—brings many thoughts to your mind, the most important of which should be: "How shall I feed him?" Who, with the interests of Baby at heart, can answer otherwise than: "At the breast," since baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than the artificially-fed baby.

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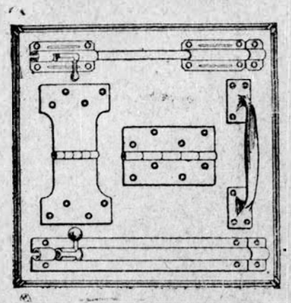

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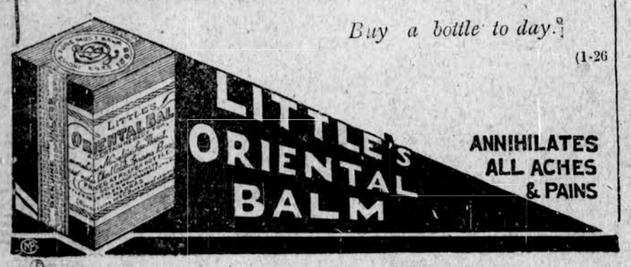

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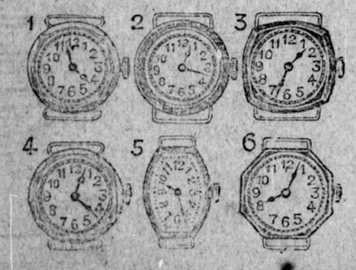

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